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CITY ITEMS.

At the World's Fair

In London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest award—all the Machines of Europe and America in competition. This award has always been made wherever exhibited. You will make no mistake in ordering one as a holiday gift to wife, sister or friend. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co's., 27 Fifth street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by

CASWELL, MACK & CO. New York.
Sold by all druggists. MW

Jellies on Hand.

Currant, Raspberry, Quince, Strawberry, Vanilla, Grape, Orange, Blackberry, Apple, Lemon' Pine Apple and Black Currant. Call and see them at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city GEO. BEAVEN.

We Hear

Of new cures being performed every day, by the Rev. Wilson's great remedy for Consumption. If you are a sufferer, *try it*. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

Another Sale of Territory

Made yesterday, for Liming's Improved Stove Damper. Now is the time to call at No. 11 Fifth street, as J. N. Whidden leaves in a few days, to *put a Damper* on more Western States.

Charity Fair and Festival,

Under the auspices of the Social Band of Allegheny, in City Hall, this evening. The generous public are invited.

M. HOWARD, Chairman.

All Winter Goods

Selling at greatly reduced prices, many actually below cost and most of all at prime cost, at the Opera House Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No, 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Warner.

The medical office of E. Warner, old Indian Physician, & Son, removed to No. 211 Penn street. M.W.F.

Men's

Stog Boots, the best in the city, at your own prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

A Full

Stock of Superior Ribbons, price ninety cents, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes.

Selling at a sacrifice, for a few days, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

A Large Mirror,

Elegant ornamental gilt frame. For sale cheap, apply at No. 60 Fifth stree.

Kip Boots

Less than cost, prime article at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The New York *Herald's* Richmond special says:—"General Rosser and Henry A. Wise addressed the citizens of Richmond last evening, on the subject of the relief of widows of Confederate soldiers. Both expressed the opinion that the rebellion had still a fair prospect of success. Wise said that he would never give up, and that the South was sublimely unconquered. He desired to be buried in a grey overcoat when his time should come.

A prize fight took place at Goldsborough nine miles from Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon. Twenty-one rounds were fought, lasting thirty-eight minutes, Collyer, of Baltimore, whipping McQuade. The principals were arrested and taken to York county. The mill was largely patronized by roughs from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Many persons walked from Harrisburg, through the snow, nine miles, to see the show.

The Commissioners of pilots at New York, have forbidden the participation of pilots of that harbor in the proposed race across the Atlantic between pilot boats. Therefore the match between the J. D. Jones and Hope No. 7 for five thousand dollars, has been abandoned.

Resolutions will be introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature censuring the course of Senator Doolittle, and politely inviting him to resign.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of Minnesota, to strike out "white" from the State Constitution; also a resolution requesting Senator Norton to resign.

The resolution against making Colorado a State was passed by the Assembly of that Territory, in the absence of several members, who were sick, after having previously been voted down. The Council has passed a resolution asking the President to remove Governor Cummings, charging him with malfeasance in office.

A fire at Ingersoll, C. W., yesterday morning, consumed several stores.

Another Fenian, John O'Conner, was convicted at Toronto yesterday. Patrick Keating was acquitted.

The subject of assassination by the Mormons has been presented to the Maine Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Dr. Robinson, recently murdered in Utah, was a former citizen of Maine.

Preparations at the Armory in Springfield for work on an order for 25,000 new breech-loaders for the Government, are now complete. For the present, about fifty guns a day will be turned out. The new guns are old Springfield muskets altered.

FROM MISSOURI.

Resolutions on the Impeachment Question—A Movement for a Convention of All the States—A Fast Freight Line to the Far West,

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 15.—In the House to-day, resolutions recommending the impeachment of President Johnson were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Concurrent resolutions were offered that a Convention of all the States of the nation be called by Congress, to meet on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution; and also resolutions urging Congress to provide for the early improvement of navigation on the Mississippi river, by removing the Rock Island bridge and other obstructions.

A fast freight line has been established here for the transportation of all kinds of merchandise from the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway (Kansas branch) to the Territories of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

AQUATIC.

A Sculling Match Between Hamill and Brown Determined On—The Stakes Four Thousand Dollars—The Match to Take Place at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON, January 15.—Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., has arranged for a rowing match with James Hamill, of Pittsburgh for four thousand dollars, over a five mile course. Brown is allowed three hundred dollars for his traveling expenses to Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration of General Geary as Governor.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE FROM ALL OF THE STATES.

The Procession and Inauguration Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1867.

Harrisburg has been crowded by visitors to-day from all parts of the State, to witness and take part in the inauguration of General Geary as Governor of the State. The hotels were crowded last night, and many persons were unable to obtain lodgings. The weather has been all that could be desired; clear and cold, but delightfully bracing and inspiriting. There was a good fall of snow last night, and the sleighing to-day has been splendid, and the streets crowded with handsome turn-outs.

Among the visitors from abroad are the Philadelphia National Guard, the Grey Reserves, and the Columbia Zouaves; the Good Will, of Philadelphia; Vigilant, of York; Perseverance, of Lebanon; Friendship, of Chambersburg, and other fire companies. Harrisburg contributed the Friendship, Hope, Citizens, Washington, Mt. Vernon, and Paxton Hose and Fire Companies. Several excellent bands from Philadelphia, Chester county and other points were present; also a number of civic societies from adjacent towns.

THE PROCESSION.

The various delegations, the military and fire companies, met pursuant to the programme at eleven o'clock, at the points designated. There were seven divisions, under command of Chief Marshal, General E. C. Williams, assisted by numerous aids.

The procession moved in the following order:

The Chief and a detachment of Police.

Chief Marshal—General E. C. Williams.

Special Aids—W. H. H. Sieg; H. Thomas.

Aids to Chief Marshal—Major E. C. Reichenbach, Captain John L. Wright, Colonel D. J. Unger, Colonel Parsons.

First Division—Marshal, Major Eldridge Meconkey. United States Barracks Band, and a squadron of cavalry from Carlisle barracks; the Philadelphia Grey Reserves and National Guard, numbering about 400 men; and the Columbia Zouaves.

Second Division—Marshal, Major T. D. Greenwalt. The Governor and Governor elect in an open carriage drawn by six white horses; the Chairman of the Committees of the Senate and House and Heads of Departments in carriages.

Third Division—Marshal, General Joshua T. Owen. The Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles and Union Leagues from different parts of the State.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Captain Wm. Coulter. Soldiers of 1812, of the Mexican War, Officers and Soldiers of the United States Army, Officers and Soldiers who served in the late War, Wounded Soldiers of the late War—the latter in carriages.

Fifth Division—Marshal, John L. Hammer. Judges of the Court, Members of the Bar, Mayor of the City, President and Members of City Council, Clergy of Harrisburg and other places, State and County Officers, Members of the Press and other specially invited guests in carriages.

Sixth Division—Marshal, Jno. T. Ensminger. Masons, Odd-Fellows, and other civic societies, and Workmen from the Harrisburg Car Works, Lochiel Iron Works, the Steel Works, Railroad Machine Shops, and citizens on foot.

Seventh Division—Marshal, Henry M. Keiffer. The Fire Department, including companies from Chambersburg, Philadelphia, York and Lebanon, besides the Harrisburg companies.

The route of the procession was down Second street to Washington avenue, out Washington avenue to Front street, up Front to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, out Market to Third, up Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, out State to the Capitol.

The view from the Capitol, as the procession moved up State street was very imposing. During the moving of the procession, salutes were fired from Capitol Hill.

THE INAUGURATION.

A large staging had been erected at the east end of the Capitol, where Governor Curtin, the Governor elect, and numerous officials were escorted, when the procession reached the Capitol enclosure.

The two Houses proceeded to the platform from their respective chambers. Rev Audley Brown, member of the Senate, delivered an appropriate prayer. The Clerk of the Senate then read the certificate of Governor Geary's election, and Speaker Hall, of the Senate, administered the Constitutional oath of office to the Governer elect, after which the reading of the inaugural commenced. [The inaugnral address will be found elsewhere in this paper.]

Immediately after the inaugural ceremonies a national salute was fired from Capitol Hill.

The procession on its return route marched down Third to Locust, out Locust to Second, down Second to Market, when all but the military organizations were dismissed. The military marched out Market and halted, the right resting on Fourth street. A grand review of all the military then took place by Governor Geary.

This ended the inauguration ceremonies.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Election of Simon Cameron, of Penna., Charles D. Drake, of Mo., Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., and Lyman Trumbull, of Ill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF SIMON CAMERON.

The Senate met at three o'clock this afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the election of United States Senator.

Simon Cameron received..........19 votes.
Edgar Cowan received..........11 "

Simon Cameron having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the choice of the Senate, for United States Senator.

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, before voting, read a letter from Thadeus Stevens, telling him to use his own discretion in referernce to his vote. He then voted for Simon Cameron.

The Senate adjourned after the vote had been taken.

HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock to vote for United States Senator. The vote resulted as follows:

Simon Cameron received..........62 votes.
Edgar Cowan received..........37 "

Simon Cameron having received a majority of the votes was declared the choice of the House for United States Senator.

Adjourned.

ELECTION OF DRAKE IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 15.—Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, was elected United States States Senator for Missouri to-day, by a vote of one hundred and twelve to forty-seven. General Blair received thirty-three votes.

ELECTION OF CONKLING IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 15.—Roscoe Conkling was elected United States Senator to-day, to succeed Senator Harris.

ELECTION OF TRUMBULL IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 15.—The Illinois Senatorial election to-day, resulted as follows: Lyman Trumbull, seventy-six votes; T. Lyle Dickey, Democrat, thirty-three votes.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Maryland Negro Apprentice System.

BILL TO BE REPORTED FOR THE SALE OF GOLD.

The Officers of the New Ironsides Dismissed.

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1867.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued a proclamation, dated the 12th inst., sanctioning and confirming a regulation by the United States Minister at Japan, forbidding American vessels stopping or anchoring at any ports of that country, except the three open ports, Nagasaki, Hakodadi and Yokohomo, during the hostilities between the Tycoon and the Damios, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

THE MARYLAND APPRENTICE LAW.

Two colored boys, who escaped from their former master in Montgomery county, Maryland, were yesterday brought before the Supreme Court of the District, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After a hearing, the Court ordered them returned to their old master, on the ground of evidence that they had been, under the Maryland statute, apprenticed after their emancipation. The counsel for the children's relatives pleaded ill-treatment by the master, and that their mother had died from neglect and hunger in the woods. After the decision of the Court an appeal was taken, but before it could be had, the master departed with the children.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of the African Colonization Society was held to-day. The receipts of the year were $38,153; disbursements $38,342. Much of the fund was expended in the purchase and fitting out the ship Golconda, which carried 660 emigrants to Liberia in November. Additional freedmen to the number of 640 are now ready to sail.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Sickles will give evidence before the Committee to investigate the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina. Secretary Stanton will also testify.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The revenue cutter, McCulloch, should have been at Havana to-day. She is understood to form one of the expedition to Samana, Hayti.

SALE OF GOLD.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will report a bill for the sale of gold before the close of the week, and make a speech, advocating the general contraction of currency.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY DISMISSED.

The Secretary of the Navy has dismissed all the officers of the New Ironsides, on the ground that it was in consequence of their carelessness that the vessel was burned.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION,

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular that applications for pensions, under acts of June and July last, filed from and after the first of January, cannot be adjudicated before the fourth of March next.

FREEDMEN AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The report of General Gregory, assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Maryland, for the last quarter of 1866 states that the condition of the colored people, generally, is satisfactory, although difficulties are still met in securing justice for the Freedmen through the civil Courts, owing to the exclusion, by the magistrates, of the testimony of colored people.

GENERAL CAMERON.

His Speech at Harrisburg Yesterday Afternoon.

THE SENATE ELECT TAKES HIGH RADICAM GROUND.

Andrew Johnson a "Traitor to His Party and an Enemy to His Country."

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1867.

This afternoon, a public gathering was held at one of the hotels of the city, at which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senator Lowry, Senator Loughden and General Cameron. In the course of his remarks, General Cameron said: "I thank God that in spite of the slanders, my enemies heaped on me for twenty years, my fllow-citizens who have seen my life, from day to day, have always stood by my side, and helped me to repel them. This struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer, to vindicate my honesty to my children and friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me and forget alike the liars who concocted them and the fact that good men in some cases, by the repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them. Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all the black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him with the rights of an American citizen, and I am always glad to see a black soldier, and regret to reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot, the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste upon color utterly destroyed. The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty, but there is no method of statesmenship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of a President or by statutes of Congress.

Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendment and impartial suffrage will help to do this; but amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson I said, long ago, he was a traitor to his party and an enemy of his country, and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than offering offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them offices; but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak kneed Republicans.

The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor and our manufactures languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard, which are the interests of the whole country. I will continue to labor in season or out of season, to protect our manufacturers from ruin, and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to starvation point, for I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class.

River Telegrams.

[*By the Merchants' National Telegraph Co.*]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, January 15, 1867.

The river is closed from headwaters down to Horse creek; still open here, and below partially. Weather cloudy. Thermometer at 18 degrees above zero. Oil market firm at about $2,40.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—River swelling five feet three inches in the canal. Navigation resumed. Considerable ice in the river. Five departures.

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Accident at Regents Park, London, Yesterday.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Return of Troops to France from Mexico.

WRECK OF TWENTY-FOUR SHIPS IN THE BAY OF NAPLES.

England Advises Greece to Netrality in the Candian Insurrection,

[*By the Cable.*]

A NOTE TO GREECE.

LONDON, January 15.—The Brstish Government has sent a note to Greece, advising her to preserve strict neutrality in the affairs of Candia.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

The ice on the Lake, in Regent's Park broke through to-day, while covered with skaters, and over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty were drowned.

RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

PARIS, January 15.—A detachment of French troops from Mexico has arrived in France.

A VIOLENT TEMPEST.

NAPLES, January 15.—A violent tempest visited the bay of Naples last night. Twenty-four ships were wrecked, but only a few lives lost.

THE QUESTION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The question which arose between the Porte and American legation here, in regard to complaints made by the United States Consul at Cyprus, against the local authorities of that Island, has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of all parties

AGITATION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 15.—The official paper censures any agitation against the measures of the government, and says the opposition have no other alternative than to consult the will of the people.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The steamship William Penn, from New York, has arrived.

Dent & Co., well known in the China and India trade, who were forced to suspend some time since, have resumed payment.

Late telegrams have been received, but mention no commercial panic at Hong Kong, as was reported.

It is now stated that the project for a new Spanish loan looks as though it would be a failure.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—*Evening.*—Cotton very dull and lower; sales 4,000 bales; middling uplands, 14⅛. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 42s 6d. Tallow declined 1d. Petroleum declining; refined 1s 6d.

MANCHESTER, January 15.—Market for goods is lower and nominal.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols closed at 91⅛. American securities closed: Five-Twenties, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 81⅛; Erie, 44⅞.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—Five-Twenties, 76⅞.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a European Forger—Enlistment of Minors in the Army—Damages Wanted for a Runaway Wife—Organized Bands to Rob Steamship Companies.

NEW YORK, January 15th, 1866.

A EUROPEAN FORGER ARRESTED.

Adolphus Schwartz, a passenger by the steamer Bremen, was arrested on her arrival here, by order of the United States Marshal Murray, on a charge of forgery in Vienna, to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand florins. A requisition for his extradition was issued a few days since, at the instance of the Austrian Consul, on the authority of a cable dispatch. Schwartz was committed to prison to await the arrival of witnesses from Austria.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, refused an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, in the cases of two young men enlisted in the army. The guardians claimed they were under eighteen, but the evidence produced showed that they took an oath they were above that age. The Judge decided that the oath must be considered sufficient.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES WANTED.

The case is on trial, in the Criminal Court, of David M. Freeman against Zadoc Street. The plaintiff claims ten thousand dollars damages from Street for eloping with his (Freeman's) wife, from Chicago, in April, 1866.

A HEAVY ROBBER ARRESTED.

Wm. Hammond, formerly in command of the ships Invincible and the City of New York, and John Shannon, were arrested today on a charge of robbing the Stonington line of steamers of freight valued at ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Two carmen, named Kermahon Harrington and James Warner, turned State's evidence to escape prosecution. There is said to be a large organization for the purpose of robbing the various steamship companies. Their plans were probably frustrated.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Hudson River railroad will, on and after the 17th, sell tickets and check baggage only over its own road.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Meeting of the Legislature at Wheeling—The Governor's Message—Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

WHEELING, Jan. 15.—The Legislature organized to-day. In the Senate Hon. Wm. E. Stevenson was re-elected President, and E. R. Hall Clerk. In the House D. S. Pinnell was re-elected Speaker, and W. P. Hubbard Clerk.

Governor Boreman's message speaks encouragingly of renewed and increased prosperity of the State. He recommends the repeal of the Confiscation law of 1863 because it has never been enforced, is wholly inoperative, and embarrasses business. He also recommends the propriety of repealing the usury laws as repelling and driving out capital and enterprise. He says the revenue reports exhibits a gratifying condition of the State finances. During the last year personal property has increased over twenty-five per cent., and capitations eleven per cent. The new valuation of real estate shows a very great increase over the old. He recommends the energetic prosecution of work on the Insane Asylum and Penitentiary. The report on free schools shows gratifying progress in the work of education. He urges most liberal legislation in support of the schools; provision for the Agricultural College endowed by Congress; and advises the Legislature to provide for the speedy geological survey of the State, and to encourage emigration to the State.

The message concludes with an able argument in favor of ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor says it was the absolute duty of Congress to take control of the rebellious States after the war, and under the circumstances the terms of restoration proposed are not vindictive or unkind, much less unjust. Greater magnanimity was never shown under kindred circumstances.

A resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 15 to 3, and will pass the House tomorrow.

FROM KANSAS.

The First Train to Santa Fe—Proceedings of Kansas Legislature—The United States Senator Contest—The Union Pacific Railroad—Kansas Branch.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, Jan. 15.—The Wolworth and Barton Overland Transportation Line started their first train for Santa Fe to-day. Others will follow immediately. This is much earlier than the trains usually start. Trade promises to be very large this season.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—*Topeka, Kansas*—The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution restricting suffrage to loyal men.

A caucus has been held every night, but no results have been reached in regard to the Senatorial question. Pomeroy and Carney are the leading candidates on the long term now, but neither has a majority.

The Union Pacific Railroad (Kansas branch) has been completed to within twenty miles of Fort Riley. The road is graded forty-five miles beyond, and under contract, and will be finished to the three hundred and eighty-fifth mile post by January first, 1868.

The earnings of the road during November reached nearly eighty thousand dollars, and it is expected will average one hundred thousand dollars per month the present year. The Government expects to transport twenty millions pounds of stores over the road this year.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

A number of petitions were presented, including one from the citizens of Bellfontaine, Ohio, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to intoxicating liquor from holding office under the United States Government.

AUTHORITY DELEGATED.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to one of his assistants, authority to sign all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and for the disbursement of the same, when certified by a proper accounting officer.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The credentials of Senator CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, were presented and tabled.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HOWARD called up his resolutions of inquiry into Mexican affairs, offered on the 8th instant. He alluded in his remarks to the unjustifiable usurpation on the part of Napoleon, the pretext of which was the debt of Mexico to French subjects. Nobody could credit that this was the only cause. Its object looked far beyond to the entire subversion of the Mexican Government and the establishment of the Imperial power of France, under a sort of Protectorate. Our Government did not make any strenuous efforts to procure the withdrawal of the French troops. The war has been prosecuted by the French with bitterness, and has greatly involved our relations with the legitimate power of that republic. Our interests, and those of mankind require its termination as speedily as practicable. He desired information on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of an amendment that the Committee be instructed to report if, in their opinion, such report is expedient.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he would object to such amendment.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The morning hour having expired, the bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up.

Messrs. JOHNSON and BUCKALEW spoke against the bill.

Mr. HOWE, at the request of Mr Edmunds, withdrew his pending amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS renewed his amendment offered yesterday. It was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as an additional section, that all officers or agents appointed by the President, or by the head of any department, whose salary or compensation, derived from fees or otherwise, shall exceed one thousand dollars annually, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of all such officers, appointed since the first of July, 1866, shall expire on the last day of February, 1867.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment as destroying the symmetry of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would be adopted. The President had proclaimed his intention to "knock men out of office," and it was the duty of Congress to protect the men thus threatened.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution calling upon the heads of Departments for a list of removals from office from March 4th, 1861, to March 4th, 1865, with causes of removal, &c. Objected to, and it goes over.

Pendidg the consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING the Committee on Commerce was requested to consider the proposed improvement of the St. Clair flats, Michigan, by opening up a new channel or canal, and to report a bill making a specific appropriation to defray the expenses.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brig. Gen. Crane, of the surveys and estimates for the improvement of St. Clair flats, and all other reports, surveys and estimates for the improvement of navigation on the great lakes and connecting rivers.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the Committee on Claims was instructed to report the facts connected with the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the connection of the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin cavalry regiments therewith

TAX ON CIGARS.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, the Ways and Means Committee was requested to enquire into the expediency of reporting an ad valorum duty on domestic cigars, and reducing the specific tax to five dollars per 1,000.

PEONAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the committee on Indian affairs was instructed to enquire diligently and promptly into the peonage slave trade existing in Mexico and Colorado, and report an act to secure persons within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color.

MILITARY AND POSTAL ROAD.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road for military and postal purposes, from Fort Abercrombie, in Dakota, to Fort Benton, in Montana Territory, and granting public lands therefor. Referred.

THE BALANCE IN THE NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Joint Committee on Retrenchment was directed to inquire why, in the present stringent condition of the New York money market, the current balance in the New York Sub-Treasury is so constantly increasing; whether any of such increase arises from the sale of gold, whether any gold belonging to the Government has been loaned to any person or institution within thirty days; and if so, to whom, for what purpose, on what security, and to what amount.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Mr. WARD, of New York, asked leave to offer a preamble stating that it is alleged that large numbers of disloyalists voted at the recent Maryland election, and that armed forces of the United States were ordered by the Federal government to, and did co-operate with the Executive of the State and others, who were engaged with him, in over-riding the Constitution and laws, and securing the votes of rebels and disqualified persons, and deterring loyal voters from the free exercise of the elective franchise, &c., concluding with a resolution that the Committee on Elections enquire and report whether the Constitution has been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President or any one under his command, has in any manner, interfered with said election, or in any way used, or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to said election; if so, whether it was upon a requisition of the Governor of Maryland. Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

A MODEL REPRESENTATIVE TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ind., the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was instructed to inquire into the murder of Captain Montgomery, in Texas, by Confederate soldiers under George W. Chilton, now seeking admission as a member of this House.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. KOUNTZ, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported against the memorial of citizens of foreign birth, asking the same rights as the negroes. Tabled.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Upon motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the vote seconding the previous question on the Nebraska bill was reconsidered.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to amend the third section, known as the Edmunds' amendment, as follows: "And upon the further fundamental consideration that the Legislature of said State, by solemn act, shall declare the assent of said State to said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act; upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation shall announce the facts, whereupon, said fundamental conditions shall be held as part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon and without further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said state into the Union shall be considered as completed. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Government, within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted herein."

Mr. BOUTWELL spoke in support of his amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HALE, LE BLOND, MAYNARD, DELANO, KELLY, STEVENS, RAYMOND, WILSON, BINGHAM and others.

The discussion was limited to the question whether Nebraska should be admitted as a State, while her colored population were, by her constitution, deprived of the elective franchise, and also as to the practical effect of the condition imposed in the third section.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S amendment was adopted by a vote of 87 against 70, and the bill passed—103 ayes against 55 nays.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado came up. Mr. BOUTWELL'S amendment as above stated was adopted on motion of Mr. ASHLEY, by a vote of 80 to 60, and the bill passed 90 ayes against 60 nays.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. KELLY presented a petition of 2,471 citizens of Richmond, Va., for appointing a Provisonal Governor, naming Judge Underwood. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ENLARGEMENT.

To-day we present the GAZETTE in a new and enlarged form, having added four columns of space to its size. The enlargement was necessitated by the steady and rapid growth of the advertising patronage bestowed by a liberal and appreciative business community. Hitherto we have not had sufficient space to do full justice to readers, the advertisements crowding out valuable and interesting reading matter. The present enlargement, we trust, will obviate the recurrence of that difficulty. Should the great share of patronage awarded the GAZETTE be continued, or increased in the future, we shall again enlarge its size, as it has ever been our determination to share with the community the prosperity which greets our efforts to furnish a reliable first class and representative journal.

The GAZETTE as an advertising medium stands second to no other journal in the city, and to prove that its fair claims are fully recognized by the public, we publish the quarterly statements of the cash receipts from advertising, during the quarter ending January 1st, 1867, of the press of Pittsburgh:

GAZETTE	$17,989 63
Dispatch	17,991 52
Commercial	17,009 49
Chronicle	13,077 22
Post	6,284 58
Republic	2,347 15
Freedom's Friend, (German)	3,242 90
Volksblatt, (German)	1,962 00
Leader, (Weekly)	1,876 78
Total	$81,781 27

(For the quarter ending October 1st, 1866, the receipts of the GAZETTE exceeded those of any other journal in the city.)

More Boarding House Thievery.

Alderman Taylor yesterday morning received an information from John Lemon, charging John Doran with larceny. Doran, Lemon and a number of other Irishmen board together at Hannan's boarding house, in the Fifth ward. For some time past Doran has been doing nothing, and consequently remained in their rooms at the house. Yesterday morning they all got up and went to their work except Doran. He, it appears, got up shortly afterward, and getting burglariously into the room occupied by Lemon and some others, proceeded to fill a valise belonging to Lemon, with clothing belonging to deponent and others. Lemon returned home soon and missed his valise and an overcoat worth $40. He inquired after the missing property, and the landlady informed him that she had seen Doran going away with a valise. Two of the boarders immediately started after Doran. They visited the Union Depot and there learned that a young man answering his description had purchased a ticket for Baltimore a short time before. They then entered the train and found Doran, with the overcoat over his arm, seated, ready to start for Baltimore. He was taken to Alderman Taylor's office, and Lemon, who is engaged at Hussey's works, made the information as stated. The information made charges Doran, who is quite a young man, with larceny of the coat and a pair of pantaloons worth $5. In the pocket of the stolen pantaloons was the key of Lemon's trunk, and as the valise, containing all the goods stolen but the overcoat, had gone on to Baltimore, the boarders are unable, as yet, to ascertain what is stolen. Doran had a check for the valise, but by the time the boarders had learned that he had the valise filled in his possession, the train had departed for the east.

After Doran's arrest, James Cunningham and Patrick Moohen both made information against him also for larceny. Cunningham charges the defendant with stealing from him a cloth coat worth $25, and Moohen charges him with the larceny of $44 in money. The prisoner acknowledges the theft of Lemon's property, but denies that he stole from the others. In default of $300 bail he was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday.

Church Union.

At a meeting of representatives from the First Methodist Church on Fifth street, (late Methodist Protestant,) the First Methodist Church on Wylie street, (late Wesleyan Methodist,) and the Second Methodist Church on Pennsylvania avenue, (late Methodist Protestant,) held on Tuesday, January 15th, Rev. Alex. Clark, Chairman, and Revs. James Robison and James B. Graham, Secretaries, it was unanimously agreed that the respective churches should be designated by the numerals, first, second and third, according to the age of each organization. The utmost harmony and brotherly love prevailed, and although the Wylie Street Church was the first to adopt the name and discipline proposed by the Union Convention in Cincinnati last May, and its pastor, Rev. J. B. Graham, the first to initiate the Union movement, yet in deference to the parent lay representative Methodist Church on Fifth street, and recognizing a similar spirit of concession from the younger church on Pennsylvania avenue, the titles were arranged as follows, by which these churches will hereafter be known:

First Methodist Church, Fifth street.
Second Methodist Church, Wylie street.
Third, (formerly Second,) Pennsylvania avenue.

There will be a Union service of all the Methodist churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, next Sabbath at 3 P. M., at the Second Church, Wylie street, when Rev. Alex. Clark will preach a sermon.

Suicide While Under the Influence of Liquor.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest at Mount Washington, on the body of Peter Rhodes, a German, who was found dead in his room, in a house near the Episcopal Church, yesterday morning.

It appeared from the testimony that Rhodes occupied the lower story of the house, a mulatto family named Russell living in the story above him. On Saturday he was very much intoxicated, and on Sunday and Monday nothing was seen of him. Thinking that he might be sick Mrs. Russell yesterday morning entered his room, when she discovered Rhodes in a kneeling attitude in front of his bed, his knees not quite touching the floor, and his face fearfully distorted. She rushed screaming from the house, and attracted the attention of Mr. William Digby, who happened to be passing at the time. He entered the house with her, and feeling the pulse of Rhodes to see if life yet remained, he discovered that the body was frozen stiff. A closer examination disclosed a tightened cord around his neck, one end of which was attached to the bed post. He had evidently committed suicide while under the influence of liquor. Deceased was about sixty years of age, had been married and has two children living. Whether his wife is alive or not is unknown. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Fighting Women in the Watch House.

On Monday night Catharine Williams, a bulky and sinewy Irish damsel, was arrested by a night watchman as a vagrant, and locked into a cell with two or three others of her sex. She was quiet and orderly enough until the cell was re-opened and Jane Nichols, an Englishwoman, arrested for drunkenness, was admitted. This was about half past one o'clock yesterday morning. We have heard of fire and tow. The coming in contact of these two women was similar. The nationalities rose in instinctive antagonism, and a wordy warfare was soon raging. Words did very well for a few minutes, but would by no means suffice for the fiery Celt, and she speedily and scientifically pitched into the unfortunate cell mate and swiftly demolished waterfall, crinoline and other fixings, and drew forth hair and blood in very appreciable quantities. The first round occupied but a few seconds, and was succeeded by a spell of comparative peace. The feud arose again presently, and another battle resulted. By this time Mrs. Nichols was completely reduced, and capitulated unconditionally. Yesterday morning the Celtess was committed for thirty days, and her victim was also sent up for one day for drunkenness.

Union Among Presbyterians.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, will meet in the First Church (Rev. Dr. Douglas') this morning at ten o'clock. The Committee on Union with other churches, appointed at a late meeting of Presbytery, have issued a circular inviting ministers of other denominations and Elders, to meet in convention with the Presbytery to-day, for the purpose of having an interchange of views on the matter of organic union. Presbyterian and other sects have been in a militant state long enough, and we are glad to see that the ministers of the gospel are beginning to think so.

Should anything important transpire at the meeting to-day, we will lay a report of before our readers.

Paine & Co's Argentine—For instantly plating all articles of copper, brass or German silver, with pure silver, where worn off, and for cleansing and polishing silver or silver-plated ware. Warranted to contain no quicksilver or acid, or any injurious article. For sale by J. Sample, Allegheny, and all druggists. deis:tf

COURT REPORTS,

Trial List for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hampton.

77. Joseph Barton, guardian of minor children of Isaac Thompson, deceased, Elizabeth Thompson, John Fullerton and Margaret Fullerton, his wife, in right of said Margaret, vs. Joseph Barton, administrator of Mary Thompson, deceased, with notice to heirs at law.
78. William Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
80. Benjamin Coursin vs. Chas. Barnes.
81. J. B. Cheeseborough vs. Penna. Ins. Company.
83. W. C. Thompson vs. Wm. Hembleright, et al.
84. Briggs & Mulverhill vs. T. W. Briggs.
88. Union Iron Mills vs. Tionesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Company.
89. Wm. C. Dunn vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Sterrett.

228. Central Park Skating Co. vs. Smith.
229. Dilworth vs. Work, McCouch & Co.
230. Raithel vs. Knipschild.
231. Fulton vs. Foster.
232. Metz vs. Atwood.
233. Taggart vs. McShane.
235. Richard vs. Wilson.
171. Wightman vs. McClelland.
1. Fulton vs. Phillips.
2. Hartmeyer vs. Kiel, et al.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Stowe.

Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy. Indictment libel. S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., prosecutor,

District Court.

Before Judge Hampton.

The jury in the ejectment case of Walls vs. Shaffer, came into Court on Tuesday morning, and rendered a verdict for defendant.

The case of William H. Brown vs. Albert Young. Action to recover the value of a flat boat, taken up on Monday, went to the jury about noon. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $260.

Ardesco Oil Company vs. Tack, Bro. & Co. Action to recover the price of one thousand barrels of refined oil, sold to defendants at forty-four cents per gallon. Bill of particulars, dated July, '66, was offered in evidence. Allowances were made in the bill to the amount of $1970, making the claim of plaintiffs $16,038,54. Defendants claimed to have purchased the oil under a contract, and to have been paid for it. The contract was offered in evidence and its validity acknowledged, but objected to by plaintiffs as irrelevant. After consultation, the jury was discharged and cause passed by consent.

Foster & Company vs. Peter Coleman. Action to recover the amount of a promissory note given by Coleman & Co., to Lloyd & Black, which was lifted by plaintiffs. On trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas.

Court met at nine o'clock, Judge Sterrett on the bench.

D. B. Wallace vs. John H. Little. Appeal from Alderman Hays, Allegheny. Plaintiff did not appear, and a non--suit was entered.

Same vs. John A. Little and Ezekiel Merriman. Action in replevin for two horses, water cart &c., valued at $200. Non-suit entered.

August Mueller and wife vs. Jacob Lies. Continued.

Nicholas Shaup vs. John Carr. Action for trespass. Non-suit entered.

Philip Vough vs. Frederick Grader. Non-suit entered.

C. H. Robinson vs. Joseph Lehrsperger. Passed.

John Leech vs. Louis Lehmer and wife. Plaintiff called and not answering non-suit entered.

John W. Connell vs. Joseph Lowrie. Defendant appeared in open Court, and confessed judgment in favor of plaintiff for $391,47, with costs, which plaintiff accepted.

John Naus vs. John Schaub, John McDonald and James Lindsay, late partners as Schaub, McDonald & Co. Action to recover value of lumber sold to defendants, as per bill rendered. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $506,50, being the amount claimed, with interest from July 3d, 1866.

Thomas Kerr vs. Elizabeth McCormick, Sarah Ann Stewart, Robert Kerr, Joseph Kerr, Thomas Kerr, Julia Ann Kerr and Sydney Emma Kerr, children and heirs-at-law of Joseph Kerr, and Jacob Young, tenant in possession. Action in ejectment for eighteen acres of land in Baldwin township. The will of Samuel Kerr, father of plaintiff, reads: "To my son Joseph I devise and bequeath, for and during his natural life, the house in which he now resides, together with five acres of ground around and convenient thereto, provided he resides upon and continues to occupy the same himself, and at his decease, or upon his removal from said house and lot, I devise the same over to my son Thomas, his heirs and assigns forever. The aforesaid occupancy is to be by my son Thomas personally, and not by tenant." Under another clause of the will the residue of the property is bequeathed to Thomas Kerr, his heirs and assigns. The will was made in January, 1847, and the devisee died in 1852. Joseph Kerr, died in 1866, in Allegheny, whence he removed in 1864, having resided on the property in dispute since 1840. Defendants claim under the statute of limitations, Joseph Kerr, whose heirs they are, having held undisputed possession for over twenty-one years, including seven years before the making of the will. On trial at adjournment.

Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judges Stowe and Mellon.

THE RAPE CASE.

Judge Stowe charged the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Sullivan, indicted for outraging Maggie Mitchell, immediately after the assembling of the Court, on Tuesday morning. The jury returned a few minutes before ten o'clock. No verdict.

HOMICIDE CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Robt. Mahoney, (colored,) indicted for the murder of James M'Cutcheon, at Sharpsburg, in September last, was called up by the District Attorney, Col. L. B. Duff. A continuance was applied for by Gen. F. H. Collier, of counsel for defense, on the ground of absence of material witnesses. This was refused, and it was finally agreed that the case would be proceeded with to-morrow (Thursday) morning. The prisoner was formally arraigned, after which cases in the Quarter Sessions were disposed of.

Quarter Session.

This Court, on Tuesday, disposed of the following cases, Judge Stowe on the bench:

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

In September last, whilst the energies of the Board of Health were in full play in nosing out unclean localities in the city, with a view to guard against cholera becoming epidemic, they found occasion to visit Mellon's Court, in the Third ward, wherein John Hughes and Patrick Dean reside. The approach of the health officer was made known, when Dean engaged in conversation with Hughes, who, at the time, had his knife out cutting tobacco for his pipe. Dean disclaimed having given information concerning the filthy condition of the Court, more words passed, and finally the parties "came together," and when separated it was discovered that Dean had been cut in the side rather severely. The transaction resulted in the prosecution of Hughes by Dean for felonious assault and battery. It appeared from the evidence that Dean first seized hold of Hughes by the throat, and that after being taken away he endeavored to get at him again. There was nothing developed to justify the conclusion of felonious intent. On the contrary, the prosecutor, as the testimony indicated, was the assaulting party, and that the wound was inflicted unintentionally by the defendant, having a pen-knife in his hand as he pushed the prosecutor away from him. The jury found a verdict of "not guilty, defendant to pay the costs."

DID NOT SELL.

Thomas Lawrence, of Versailles township, was indicted for selling liquor without license, having been returned by the district constable, D. H. Carnahan; but it appearing that he did not sell liquor during the time he had no license, or at least that it was doubtful whether he did, the jury acquitted, and required the county to pay the costs.

After recess the District Attorney was unable to get up a case, owing to the absence of counsel and witnesses, and Court adjourned about three o'clock.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

Tuesday at 1 P. M. was the time fixed for the return of two writs of *habeas corpus* taken out by R. S. Morrison, Esq., on Saturday, in the cases of Theodore Parker Lyman and William alias "Snibbs" Arnold—the former committed by the Mayor on a charge of larceny, and the latter as a "professional thief" under the "ninety day act," first enacted for the city of Philadelphia, and extended to Pittsburgh in 1862. At the designated hour Mr. White, Warden of the Jail, produced the bodies of the accused, as commanded, and there were present, beside their counsel, District Attorney Duff, Mayor McCarthy, Mr. Nicholson, his clerk, Chief of Police Hague, and two others of the police force.

THE CASE OF LYMAN.

It was claimed that Lyman was illegally and unjustly deprived of his liberty on the following state of facts: On the 3d instant he was tried and acquitted, before Judge Stowe, on an indictment charging him with the larceny of different articles of clothing, among them a beaver cloth overcoat of the value of sixty dollars, the property of George Massey, dyer and scourer. On the same day he was re-arrested on an information charging him with the larceny of an overcoat, the property of Edward Brush, which coat had been left in charge of the man Massey for the purpose of being cleansed, was taken from his place of business, and included in the ennumeration of articles in the indictment on which Lyman was tried and found not guilty. Mr. Morrison claimed that the acquittal of Lyman on the merits of the case, Massey, the prosecutor having failed to identify the coat, which had been found in the possession of the accused at the time, or subsequent to his arrest, was a bar to a second trial, and therefore asked that he be released from his imprisonment. Mayor McCarthy (not noticing the presence of the District Attorney, who came in after the case had been taken up) represented the Commonwealth, stating that the matter had been brought before Judge Stowe, who had refused to discharge the prisoner. Subsequently, in the face of the remark of Judge Stowe, that the question could only be properly raised on the occasion of another trial, the writ of *habeas corpus* had been taken out. District Attorney Duff stated the fact that on the trial of Lyman, the coat in question not being identified by Massey, conviction for the larceny of it was not pressed and no evidence offered concerning it. Judge Sterrett deferred giving his decision until he had consulted with Judge Stowe.

THE CASE OF ARNOLD.

Under the provisions of the "professional thief" or "ninety day act," a party who may "feel aggrieved" at the judgment of the committing magistrate, can claim a "re-hearing." Arnold denied that he was a "professional," and also that sufficient evidence that he was such had not been adduced before the Mayor. The veteran thief catcher, Robert Hague, whose business it is to have an extended knowledge of the fraternity, was called and sworn. He had known Arnold for eight or ten years, and knew of his having been arrested on several occasions for stealing; he had been in the Western Penitentiary twice, for stealing, and had also enjoyed the hospitalities of Cherry Hill, in the East, with John Bird and Enoch Howell, two very well-known Pittsburgh "cracksmen." Arnold (said Hague) was known to the police as a professsonal thief, and had no visible means of making a living. He was arrested at the Irwin House, tavern and restaurant, on Liberty street, where he, with Bird and others, loitered at night. There had been frequent complaint of emigrants being robbed at that place and in the vicinity, which led to the arrest of Arnold, Bird and others, and since their incarceration there had been no complaints. A night policeman, on whose beat the Irwin House is located, testified that he had noticed Arnold, Bird and Jack Young lurking about, and that Arnold and Bird had proposed to him that if he would arrest any person with whom he might see them tusseling they would "make it all right with him."

Mayor McCarthy was called, and upon being asked whether he knew the reputation of Arnold, said that he did, and that it was that of a thief. At the earnest solicitation of friends of Arnold, the Mayor said he had released him upon the condition that he would leave the city within a given time, and not return for two years. At the expiration of the time fixed for his departure from the city "for the city's good," he applied for an extension of his furlough, to which His Honor cheerfully assented. Subsequently a friend of Bird's, also under arrest as a "professional," applied to the Mayor for his release, basing his appeal on the fact that Arnold had been let off, and remained in the city, having non-complied with the condition of his release, Arnold was then re-arrested, and after a hearing, committed to jail for the term of ninety days.

Mr. Morrison inquired of the Mayor where he obtained his authority for exercising the right of banishment from the city. His Honor said he did not claim such right. It was a matter of choice to Arnold. It was for him to decide whether he would leave the city or stand a hearing. "Leave the city or go to jail under the unconstitutional ninety-day-professional-thief act," suggested Mr. Morrison. "No," said the Mayor, "he had not been committed, but was awaiting a hearing." "Did you not keep him in the lock-up twenty-seven days, awaiting a hearing?" asked Mr. Morrison. "In every instance, save one, the hearing was deferred at the request of Arnold's counsel," said the Mayor.

In contradiction of the testimony of Mr. Hague, the record (Court calendar) was produced, showing that one of the terms of imprisonment suffered in the Penitentiary by Arnold was for the offense of assault and battery with intent to kill, and not for stealing. Hence, Mr. Morrison contended, where a witness was so "immensely" mistaken in so material a fact, the remainder of his testimony should be disregarded.

Judge Sterret thought the testimony of the Mayor was conclusive as to the character of Arnold, aside from the proposal which he had made to the night policeman. No honest man would accept the condition upon which the Mayor had released him. Arnold evidently was a "professional thief," and the Court would not deprive him of further enjoyment of the comfort of the county prison. A nod to Warden White was sufficient, and "Snibbs" and his brother-in-crime, Lyman, in turn responded to the Warden's beckon by following him to the prison.

Narrow Escape.

A driver named Atmore, in the employ of J. B. McLaughlin, oyster dealer St. Clair street, had a narrow escape on Monday. He was crossing the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in Allegheny city, near the Drove Yards, with a wagon. In driving over, the wheels of the wagon caught the rails and the driver was unable to extricate them before a locomotive came up, striking the wagon, and pushed it along for some distance, rendering it a perfect wreck. The horse and driver were thrown over an embankment, and although somewhat bruised, neither of them was dangerously injured.

Car Driver Arrested.—Peter Donnelly yesterday made information before Alderman Lynch, charging Chas. Cameron, driver of car No. 12, on the Oakland Passenger Railway, with assault and battery. It is alleged that on Friday night the deponent was driving a one horse wagon near Wylie street, on Fifth, when he was accused by defendant of running his wagon into the car. He denied it, when the driver assaulted him, hitting with some instrument in the face and cutting a gash under the eye. The accused was arrested yesterday afternoon and held for a further hearing.

Charging a Jury.—A Judge in the eastern portion of the State recently summed up a case in a novel and sprightly style, which astonished his entire auditory. He said: "Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible, the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendent are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Alarm of Fire.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from station No. 61, corner of Penn and Morris streets, which was caused by a slight fire in the rear of a second hand clothing store on Pike street, in the Fifth ward. The fire was extinguished without material damage. The engines were on hand in a few minutes from the time the alarm was given.

Additional City and Suburban on Fourth Page.

MARRIED.

McCARTHY—DUFFIELD—On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., by Rev. Fuller, in St. Peter's Church, JOHN C. McCARTHY, Esq., to Miss MABELLE DUFFIELD.

[New York and Norfolk papers please copy.]

TAYLOR—WELCH—Yesterday morning, at the Eastern Avenue Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. Mr. McCord, JOHN W. TAYLOR, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Miss SALLIE E. WELCH, daughter of John Welch, Esq., of Baltimore.

DIED.

GILLELAND—On Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 1866, of dropsy, Mr. DAVID GILLELAND, of Hampton township, in his 63d year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—The beautiful "God's-acre," the largest suburban place of sepulchre, except one, in this county, situated on New Brighton road, immediately north of Allegheny. For burial lots, permits or titles, call at Central Drug Store of COOL & CLANEY, Allegheny City.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER,

No. 166 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms opened day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,
Manchester, Wood's Run and vicinity.
COFFIN ROOMS AT MANCHESTER LIVERY STABLE,
Corner Sheffield and Chartiers streets.
Hearse and Carriages furnished.

THE PLACE TO BUY
GOOD
BOOTS & SHOES
CHEAP, IS AT
McCLINTOCK'S,
No. 92 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ja16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY,
AT A VERY SMALL PROFIT, AT
WILL T. WILEY'S,
6 Wylie St., 3d door from 5th.
de5

BOYS' WATCHES
IN
STERLING SILVER CASES,
Something nice for a Holiday Present, made expressly to our order, by one of the best Manufacturers in Europe. Guaranted to be perfect.
Time Keepers from $18 to $25.
AT
DUNSEATH & CO.'S,
No. 56 Fifth Street.
de20

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. FAWCETT & CO., in the "Oregon Brewery," was dissolved by mutual consent on the twelfth (12) inst. The business of the firm will be settled at the Brewery by ISAAC BURTON, late clerk of the firm, who is authorised to use the name of the firm to wind up the business.
DAVID FAWCETT,
JOSEPH P. HAIGH.
Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1867.

Having sold our entire Brewery, Malting and Hop Business to Messrs. PIER, DANNALS & CO., we would request from our friends a continuance of the so liberally bestowed upon us during the number of years we were in the business. We have no hesitation in recommending the new firm, as from their long experience in the business we have no doubt but they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.
D. FAWCETT & CO.

Refering to the above, we would inform the public that we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of D. Fawcett & Co., and from our experience in the business, can safely say that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
ja16:r76 PIER, DANNALS & CO.

THERE IS
A MINT OF MONEY IN
LIMING'S IMPROVED STOVE DAMPER.
A Mr. Lewis has already sold 1,600 Dampers in Montgomery county, Pa., and has just ordered 500 additional.
Mr. French paid $250 for Salem county, N. J., sold 900 Dampers in a few townships, and then sold the remainder of his county for $1,175—all within six weeks. He has since purchased FIVE STATES.
A Mr. Bind, after using the Damper on a Stove in his hotel, was so well pleased with it that he bought the right to the State of New York.
THE DEMAND IS UNIVERSAL!
THE PROFITS LARGE
State and County Rights for Sale.
Send stamp for Circular, or call on
J. N. WHIDDEN,
No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja3

JOS. RHODES...P. W. H. LATSHAW...J. ANDERSON.
EAGLE COTTON WORKS.
HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. KING, PENNOCK & CO., we respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of
Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Candle Wick and Batting.
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works,
CORNER ISABELLA AND SANDUSKY STS, ALLEGHENY,
OR AT THE
PITTSBURGH BREWERY,
Corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's Alley,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3:n20

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have More Improvements,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

THE INAUGURAL.

Governor GEARY's Inaugural address, given elsewhere in to-day's issue, will afford very general satisfaction to all Republicans. Without pretensions to rhetorical finish or logical exactness, it is in the main sound. From what he says about military organization and some other minor topics, we withhold assent, at least until more fully advised; but his positions on leading and fundamental questions are such as to inspire confidence and challenge support.

IMPEACHMENT.

The London *Times* is reported by cable dispatches to have another argumentative article against the impeachment by Congress of President JOHNSON. It reaches the conclusion that the scheme looks like a fatal blow at the Constitution. The text of the article may lead us to modify our opinion respecting it; but as represented it seems to furnish another illustration of the exceeding difficulty even intelligent Europeans have in trying to comprehend either the institutions or the genius of the people of the United States.

It surely would sound strangely to talk of the due trial and execution of a murderer as an assault upon the laws. It is just as absurd to speak of the impeachment of the President as impinging on the Constitution. That instrument properly demands the impeachment of the President in specified exigencies, and prescribes the course to be taken. It is as clearly the duty of Congress to impeach him whenever his conduct shall call for such severity, as for a Grand Jury, upon reasonable showing, to put a man on trial for a crime charged upon him, or for a Traverse Jury, upon conclusive evidence exhibited before its to render a verdict of guilty. The simple question is, Has the President done any thing deserving of impeachment and deposition? If he has, Congress is solemnly bound to proceed against him. In no other way can the Constitution be properly protected and the rights of the people maintained inviolate. If he has not offended, but has confined himself fairly within the limits of his prerogatives, then, indeed, his impeachment would not only be impolitic but would mount to the magnitude of the gravest of crimes.

Englishmen are permeated, through and through, with the cardinal doctrine of their political system that the Head of the State *can do* no wrong and is not amenable to the nation or its representatives. Since English monarchs have become mere puppets in the hands of the aristocracy, this dogma is appropriate and has its uses. As the Crown has ceased, except as a fiction of law, to have any power, the old absurdity, which grew out of the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings, has become reasonable, and it is well to enforce it. Where a political party, upon obtaining the ascendancy, constitutes a Ministry, and that Ministry by custom wields the royal prerogatives, it would be irrational to hold what is called Majesty responsible for any thing. Another election might bring the other party into power, and the convenient Majesty would complacently sanction the undoing of all that had been done in its name.

The Government of the United States is not constituted after this model. The only Majesty in this country resides in the People. The President exists, neither in fact nor in courtesy, by Divine Right. He gets all his authority from the ballot-box. It is definite in its amount, limited as to duration, and hedged about with conditions. He is no more than an English Prime Minister, and is equally as responsible.

For some years past a disposition has been developed among our people to set the President above the Constitution and the Laws. This is the latent infatuation, out of which Kingship, or the inclination thereto, continually grows, the world over. The Constitution has been tested at all points, save that which provides for the degrading of a President for misusing the powers entrusted to him. It is certainly well to test that point, also, whenever a palpable and sufficient occasion shall arise. Of that occasion the two Houses are made the judges. If they exercise this discretion unwisely, they will have to answer for it to the people. If they proceed and make out a clear case against the President, upon evidence that should satisfy the general judgment, they need have no apprehensions but they will be sustained.

The London *Times* ought to remember that Liberty in Europe has, in notable instances, been conserved and advanced, by Parliaments and National Assemblies laying violent, and, what seemed to many, sacrilegious hands on the Head of the State. Confessedly there is a difference between the circumstances which made those violences prosperous and beneficial, and the condition of matters here. There the State was organized upon the dynastic basis, with no appeal to the people except in the form of Revolution, while here there is no dynasticism, and a popular appeal is prescribed at regular intervals of four years. This difference suggests that we can well afford to use moderation, and proceed to extremity only upon a flagrant case and a pressing emergency of public affairs.

WHAT NOW?

A year ago the Democrats and Conservatives entered into partnership for the avowed purpose of breaking down the Republican Party. To this end they thought it expedient to let mercenary or compliant Republicans monopolize the larger share of the offices. All Republican incumbents who refused to surrender their convictions, or hold them in abeyance, were displaced, and ready and facile tools of the President and the conspirators succeeded them. The period has arrived when, according to the express terms of the Constitution, the President is compelled to submit the names of these appointees to the Senate for ratification or rejection. He has sent in many of them. The question, therefore, arises, What shall the Senate do in the premises? Some easy, good natured Republicans, suggest that the Senate might as well "consent." Such is not our view.

If the President had been elected by the Democrats and Conservatives in concert, we should be disposed to urge acquiescence in his nominations so far as competent and honest men were named. He was not so elected. He was chosen by the Republicans, and has turned his back upon them. The power they put into his hands, he is using treacherously to crush them. He is not supreme in the matter of appointments. The Senate is part and parcel of the appointing authority. The consent of that body is just as essential to the constitutional filling of many places as the favor of the Executive. For the Senate to consent to the retention of office by these nominees would be to sanction perfidy and invite fresh betrayal of the Republican interest. REVERDY JOHNSON admits that, if rejected, the President cannot re-appoint them. The Senate has an opportunity, consequently, to administer an effectual rebuke to these men by rejecting them. By so doing the Republican majority will not only preserve a proper dignity, but also show a due contempt for political truckling and dishonesty.

MARYLAND.

The political situation of Maryland at this moment is one well calculated to suggest serious reflection. The Union men of that State were sternly loyal to the cause of the country, and very properly divested all those who in any way sided with the rebellion of political power at the ballot box. So far they did well. But they were not loyal to the cause of humanity in divesting a large class of the people of the State of political power—not because they were disloyal, not because they rendered aid to the public enemy, for none were more truly and universally loyal—but because of their color. Had they been as true to the rights of man as they were to the Union, Governor SWANN, aided by President JOHNSON, would not have been able to restore the rebels to political power at the election last fall, and thus put the loyal men of the State into an impotent minority in the Legislature, as he has done. A law is now on its passage removing all political disabilities from the shoulders of rebels, which is sure to pass, and which will just as surely place the government of the State into the hands of the disloyal element as anything can be. The colored element cannot now be brought in to rescue the State from their grasp, and so the loyal whites, as well as the loyal men of color, must submit, as best they can, to the rule of those who would, if they could, have swept the State into the Southern Confederacy. A low prejudice was suffered to get the mastery over their sense of justice and sound policy; and it is now too late to retrieve the error.

* * *

THE stoppage of Iron mills is not confined to Pittsburgh and vicinity. All the mills in the Lehigh Valley are closed. Soon all artificers of iron throughout the country will be idle. Let Congressmen put their ears to the ground and they will detect the sound of the approaching thunder.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BY DR. W. FARR.

Life can be saved by studying the causes of its destruction—injuries and diseases. Lightning had no sooner been identified with electricity, than Franklin presented the lightning conductor. With his knowledge of flame and gases, Davy invented the safety lamp, to save men from the terrible effect of explosions. The same object is secured now effectually by the improved ventilation of mines. Fire-escapes and fire guards save hundreds of lives from the flames. Life boats rescue mariners from the waves. Chemistry finds antidotes for poisons. Surgery, armed with Harvey's discovery, ties bleeding arteries. From Jenner, medicine has learned by vaccination to prevent small pox, and this brings us to the class of zymotic diseases, over which new power has been acquired recently by the discovery in England of the laws of its propagation. A surgeon dips a lancet into the pustule of a small-pox patient; on its point is a drop of transparent lymph; and that lymph, mixed in the blood of a child that has not before had the disease, reproduces the lymph in new pustules, which will again propogate the disease among other children. The matter is volatile, and other children, brought into the same atmosphere, are said to catch small pox. Typhus has been generated in goals, and has infected the judges in courts as it infects physicians in fever hospitals. Here is a large number of diseases which we knew how to produce; and a second group equally numerous we know how to propagate, such as measles, scarlatina, whooping cough and small pox. Cases of small pox, for instance, occur every week in London; few children die of small pox for weeks together; when suddenly the varoline becomes active, is multiplied with redoubled velocity, destroys large numbers, and after a time again becomes quiescent. All zymotic diseases follow this law, and are hence called epidemics, endemics, plagues; which, as their cause is not evident, have often been referred to supernatural agency. In their course they are generally influenced by atmospheric vicissitudes; but the zymo ic sheif probably acquiesces to extreme diffusiveness in some wretched families, under hygenic conditions that favor its creation. Asiatic cholera thus originated in the delta of the Ganges, in spots where the huts are on mounds, surrounded with pits, which are the receptacles of dejections and of the stagnant water the natives drink. Jameson says, "Bad water, no doubt, sometimes immediately induces the disorder." London presents a favorable field for the analysis of epidemics. It has a vast population spread over a large area, at different elevations, arising from ground below the Thames level to Hampstead and Norwood. The population exists in every degree of density, in every degree of poverty and wealth. It was supplied in 1849, by eight companies, with unfiltered water, some of it drawn from springs, the rest from different points of the Thames and its tributary, the Lea. At that time the sewers of London poured their contents into the Thames at different points of its course, so that the waters of the companies differed very much in purity. At Hungerford Bridge it was charged with soil, and higher up the tidal stream the water was comparatively pure. It was immediately found, on examining the returns, that cholera was much more fatal on the south side of the Thames than on the north; and at the close of the epidemic, calculations showed that the mortality had been at the rate of 41 on the north, and 120 in 10,000 on the south banks. The two populations differed in many respects, and further analysis was necessary. The population in thirty districts, each a large city in magnitude, was variously grouped, according to wealth determined from rated value, density, elevation and water supply. It was shown that density and wealth in their different degrees had an influence on the mortality of the epidemic; but that the effect of these influences was completely overwhelmed by the influence of water and of the elevation of the soil. Thus, the six districts supplied with the least impure water lost, in every 10,000, 15 by cholera; the fifteen districts getting still more impure water lost 48; those getting the water from the parts of the Thames saturated with sewerage lost 123. It was found that the mortality ranged from 174 deaths by cholera in 10,000 people on a level with the Thames, to 99 among those living on ground ten feet higher, and thus the mortality fell to 53, to 36, to 27, o 22, to 20, to 8; as you ascend, 30, 50, 70, 90, 100, 350 feet above Trinity high water mark. In the epidemic of 1853 4, and in the epidemic of 1866, the same laws prevailed.

That was all that could be rigorously determined in 1849, and the experiment was incomplete, as the drainage of the ground and other conditions in which the people of South London lived differed in many respects from the corresponding conditions on the north side of the Thames. South London is supplied chiefly by two companies. In the interval between 1849 and 1854 one company supplying South London was driven higher up the Thames, and got above Teddington Lock, water uncontaminated with London sewerage, while the other company still drew its water in 1854 from the impure stream below. Here was an experiment on a grand scale. Asiatic cholera was epidemic once more, and retained its full power of destruction in the district supplied with impure water; but it was immediately discovered in the returns of the weekly tables that the mortality in the district supplied with the better water was diminished. The difference was striking in houses of the same street supplied by the two companies, and it was observed every week in every district. After the epidemic was over the two companies furnished lists of all the houses which they supplied, and when the deaths by cholera in these two classes of houses, both in 1849 and 1854, were taken out at the General Register Office and tabulated, the result satisfied the committee for scientific inquiries of the Board of Health that the diminished mortality was due to the change in the quality of the water.

South London, it will be recollected, was still supplied with impure water in 1854 by one company, (the Southwark,) and it suffered severely in the epidemic of that year. In the field of the other company, (the Lambeth,) the mortality was much reduced, but was not inconsiderable. In 1866 South London was supplied with water by the two companies from the purest sources; the shallow wells were dried by the metropolitan drainage, and the deaths by cholera in all the districts, holding 673,546 people, were not so numerous as the deaths had been in 1854 in a single district.

Cholera had been epidemic in the continental cities since 1865, but London rested secure, expecting to escape with comparative impunity, when lo! in July the weekly deaths by cholera sprang up from 6 to 14, to 32, to 349, to 904, to 1,053, with an unexampled velocity, and threatened to renew all the horrors of the former plagues. In East London 3,613 people perished in six weeks. The great destruction of life occurred in every district, nearly every sub district supplied from the old Ford reservoirs of one of the eight London companies, and to the same extent nowhere else. These reservoirs are close to the Lea, which is a tidal river, polluted with the sewerage of West Horn and of East London. Circumstantial evidence irresistibly shows that polluted water was distributed over all the area of extraordinary mortality during a certain number of days, with the same result of previous epidemic years. The source of mischief was no sooner pointed out than the plague began rapidly to decline. It appeared to be under control, and the mortality by cholera in East London is now as low as it is in the rest of the metropolis.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,

Delivered January 15th, 1867.

Fellow Citizens:

Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgiving to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this state since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unkown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicious part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones, of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintainance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the area of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to indict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and, if possible, to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery the vindication of freedom and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures!

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. *They command the position.* The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the southern people of all classes, that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one, or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous in vain. Every thing depends upon the people, hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified teachers, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the state, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Every thing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and good school system does the rest."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a state than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years *designedly* instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to awake an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to the West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principle upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the national defence, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, *to depend upon and live upon our own resources.* At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defence and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defence of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequaled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should at once be developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. In that law, allied as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of good than could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent freetraders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government, and now to enjoy substantial instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

FINANCES.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying, and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward to the path way of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debts, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed" and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and blessings they will be the better able to fulfill the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply!

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, *shall not* reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baneful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the National Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I have no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson, who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Mr. GEORGE MUIR, of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the

REV. E. A. WILSON'S Great Remedy for Consumption:

"I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try REV. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery."

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOS. FLEMING, DRUGGIST, No. 84 Market Street.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3,00. ja15:h w

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head.
5—It will cure Itching Piles, all Eruptions.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL. "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. TORRENCE, cor. 4th and Market streets, Pittsburgh; KANE & DEUITT, Allegheny.

A NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.—It is the richly freighted ship that is tracked by the robbers of the sea; and on the same principle, it is the popular specific that the land buccaneers, called counterfeiters, select for their shining mark.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Stand pre-eminent among the medicinal preparations in this country. The demand for them is something wonderful, unparalleled; hence the counterfeiters know full well that if they can impose their fiery fluids upon the people as that famous tonic, they can make fortunes by the fraud. They are now at work. Detectives are on the trail of some of them, and others have been already brought to book. Let the public second the proprietors in their efforts to baffle the reckless scoundrels who seek at once to poison the community and swindle the firm that has produced the finest Vegetable Bitters ever manufactured. Thinking to dodge the law, the counterfeiters are affixing to their bottles names resembling in orthography and sound that of HOSTETTER, such as "Hochstetter," "Hoofstetter," and the like. Will the public be kind enough to look to this, and to see also that the label is all right, with its vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and its tiny note of hand, signed HOSTETTER & SMITH. The proprietors will do their part to protect the million from imposition, and they ask the million to be on the alert against the plotters against their health.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MONONGAHELA PIONEER OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of SIMPSON HORNER, Esq., 69 Water street, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other very important business.

JAMES D. CARLISLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ja16:r3

CHOICE COFFEE.—33 bags of CHOICE RIO AND GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, just received and for sale by the bag or at retail, at greatly reduced prices, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner Liberty and Hand streets.

ja16

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, have this day declared a dividend out of the earnings of the Monongahela Valley Division of the line, for the four months from August 1 to December 1, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government and State Tax, payable forthwith to the holders of the stock of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Treasurer.

ja16:r6

PRICES REDUCED.

DRESS GOODS
FOR SALE AT
Very Low Prices,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
No. 25 Fifth Street.

ja16

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH MYERS, LEWIS MYERS, E. WORMSER, ARNOLD HERZ and T. W. DAVIS, in the Oil Refining Business, under the name of WORMSER, MYERS & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Arnold Herz retiring from said firm. The business hereafter will be conducted by Joseph Myers, Lewis Myers, E. Wormser, and T. W. Davis, under the firm name of WORMSER, MYERS & CO.

JOSEPH MYERS,
LEWIS MYERS,
E. WORMSER,
T. W. DAVIS,
ARNOLD HERZ.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867. ja16:r3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED announce another arrival of

CHOICE GROCERIES,
Including Every Variety of
COFFEE
KNOWN TO COMMERCE.

Coffee Roasted Daily,
And when desired,
Ground in the Presence of Customers
A guarantee of its freshness and purity.

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,
108 Smithfield Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ja16:wwf

THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York,
IS THE
Only Company in the World

Offering security guaranteed by the direct supervision and control of its Funds of the General or State Government.

In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust created by the Act of Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

NO RESTRICTION in Travel, Residence or the Ordinary Employments in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments.

ALL POLICIES are non-forfeiting and Immediately Indisputable.

Income of 1866:
OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

All Insurers are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the "North America."

N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.
E. T. COOK, General Agent,
PITTSBURGH BRANCH,
No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

A few more active, efficient men can have Agencies. ja11:r56

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES

I HAVE RECEIVED MOST OF MY STOCK, and offer to the Trade a selection from

5,000 Pairs of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine my Stock, as I can

OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street.
no15:o13

PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD WORKS,
Make to order and keep on hand all sizes, lengths and thicknesses of
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,
At Lowest Market Rates.
ALSO,
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS,
BRASS AND IRON COCKS,
STEAM GAUGES, STEAM PUMPS,
PLAIN & GALVAN'D IRON PIPE.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield St.,
ja16:ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrator of SAMUEL CONNATZ deceased, late of Allegheny City, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Duquesne, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

On Thursday, February 7th, 1867,

The one undivided half of that certain lot or piece of ground, situated in the Borough of Duquesne, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning on Bank street, at the south-east corner of Lot No. 515 in the plan of lots laid out by G. E. Warner and Jacob Painter, and running northwardly along said lot 100 feet, more or less, to Saw Mill alley; thence eastwardly along said alley 25 feet to the northwest corner of lot No. 517; thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet, more or less, to said Bank street; thence westwardly along said street 25 feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two-story Frame House.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; the balance at the end of one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage; the title papers to be paid for by the purchaser.

ja16:r75:w DAVID W. MEGRAW, Adm'r.

WRITING PAPERS.

Imperial,
Super Royal.
Royal,
Medium.
Demy,
Flat Cap,
Plain Letter
Cap, and
Commercial Note;
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third Sts.
ja16:r82

ROBERT LEA,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
Freight Hoisters
AND DOCTOR ENGINES.
Castings of all descriptions made to order.
Corner of First and Ferry Streets,
ja8:r92 PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. M. BLACK,
CARPENTER.
Virgin Alley,
Three doors above Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every kind of Work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to Jobbing. ja14:r64

NEW PANEL PAPERS,
WITH
PLAIN TINTS AND WOOD IMITATIONS,
AT
No. 107 MARKET STREET, NEAR FIFTH.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
ja12

FOR SALE,
Brewery and Distillery.
Two Warehouses, of sufficient capacity, and having most of the Fixtures used in a Brewery and Distillery. Address
BOX 811, PITTSBURGH P. O.
ja10:r51

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
BY
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market Street.

300 PCS. FRENCH MERINOS, REPPS, & EMPRESS CLOTHS AT PRICES REDUCED 37½ TO 50 PER CENT.

1,000 PIECES DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Some of these reduced to one half former prices.

SILKS FOR EVENING, CARRIAGE & STREET DRESS, in great variety, and at greatly reduced prices.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. We are closing out our Stock of these very cheap.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, JEANS &c., all reduced in price.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, QUILTS AND OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS GREATLY REDUCED. A good article at 12½ cents per yard.

EVERYTHING CHEAP.
ja16

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASsociated with them in all branches of their business, JAS. L. DUNSEATH. The name firm will continue as heretofore.

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS......R. OWENS......J. L. DUNSEATH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of
LARD OIL;
New Bacon, Beef and Tongues
Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,

Choice Sugar-Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides,

At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

ja16:r48

TO THE
AMATEUR SKATERS
OF
Allegheny County.

A CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY will take place at
CENTRAL SKATING PARK
ON
Saturday, January 19,
On which occasion a
GOLD MEDAL
Will be presented to the most Artistic Gentleman Skater, resident in the county. Entries free.
The list to be closed on the 18th. For further information inquire at the office of the Park.
ja15:r74

SHEPHARD'S
CRACKERS
MANUFACTURED AT
317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ja4:MWF

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The Property known as the "Government Tannery & Steam Saw Mill," with Seventy-five Acres of Land, near San Antonio, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of Land, (more or less,) together with the Buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY, containing 12 Stone Lime Vats, Fifty-two Wooden Vats, Seven Stone Pools; and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $ 60, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Bvt Maj Gen, Ass't Com. Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

ja14:r65

K. BLAIR

HAS NOW A LARGE STOCK OF PURE FINE CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, TOYS and all other goods in his line FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and he calls special attention to his superior MIXED CANDY, at 89 and 91 Federal St., Allegheny.

de17:p150

10 BBLS. LINSEED OIL received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., no26 Wholesale Druggists 57 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

30 DAYS' SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY
LOW PRICES.

An Entire Stock
AT
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
MANY GOODS
AT ONE HALF THEIR COST,
Embracing the Immense Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
Blankets, Flannels,
SHAWLS, FURS,
WOOLENS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,
Coats, Pants and Vests,
NEW CARPETS,
AND
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
AT
M'CLELLAND'S
AUCTION HOUSE.
DRY GOODS,
AND
SHOE EMPORIUM,
55 and 57
FIFTH STREET.
ja16:r77dwF

January 14, 1867.

GRAND OPENING OF
FRICKER'S SALOON,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
NO. 25 St. Clair Street,
Between Penn st. and Suspension Bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the general public, that I have leased the above house, and intend to keep a

First-Class Restaurant,

In all its branches. OYSTERS, FISH, and every delicacy the markets afford, will be served up on short notice.

JOS. FRICKER,
No. 25 St. Clair Street.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR. ja15:r72

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
GURNER & CO.,
No. 80 Cedar St., New York,

Offer for sale these valuable Wines, which are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and whose unprecedented and unrivalled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE—Of a light straw colored, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET—A superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA—A rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL—A light colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle, and the bachelor's sideboard. Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who 'don't feel very well' just before breakfast or dinner; whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water; and all who live in malarious districts and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861, with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received, testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill has been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased and she is now well.

List of Prices:

	Per Bottle.	Per Dozen.
Hock	$1 00	$ 9 00
Wine Bitters	1 00	12 00
Claret	1 25	12 00
Port	1 25	12 00
Angelica	1 25	12 00
Muscatel	1 25	12 00
Brandy	2 00	20 00

oc26:m64

UTILITY WORKS.
McLEAN & SLATOR,
No. 83 Liberty St., opposite Fourth,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE.

They make a specialty of Iron Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Porcelain, Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Bedstead Fastenings; Stops for Extension Tables, &c. They also manufacture and have constantly on hand Thumb Latches, Spring Latches, McLean's Window Sash Supporter, McLean's Eccentric Sash Button, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, Grind-stone Hangings, Sad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., &c. jy2:r60

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
Pittsburgh White Lead Works,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTS,
TIN'G OIL BARRELS,
No. 67 Fourth Street, Up Stairs.
no12:n79

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BATES & BELL'S
WINTER DRY GOODS
REDUCED!

Bleached Muslin, Extra. 4-4, 25c.
White Blankets, $7,00 to $20,00.
French Merinos 75c., worth $1,25.

WOOL SHAWLS,

OUR STOCK REDUCED.

BATES & BELL'S,
21 Fifth Street.

ja8

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDER-SKIRTS, for ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES;
PATENT EA MUFFS—Just the thing for skaters. A new lot just opened.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS—Just the thing for New Year's gifts. A new lot, all widths.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES—A splendid assortment just opened, at reduced prices.
HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT STYLES ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS very low.

CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.
Our entire assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Year's gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
de28 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Full assortment of
BONNETS AND HATS,
At the leading Fall Styles.
Millinery Goods.

Crapes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, choicest French and American; Feathers, fancy hat and things.

EMBROIDERIES,
(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Rufflings, Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments;
Ball Fringe, Gimps and Braids;
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Frames.

WHITE GOODS:
A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc.,
Hosiery and Gloves in every variety and all sizes.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods:
Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Duplex, Bon Ton and IXL HOOP Skirts; Corsets, Hair Puffs, Nets, Union and Silk Belting.
Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.
Yarns—Greatest variety, Cashmere, Lambs Wool and Knitting in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.
Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.
Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.
au28

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street,

WORK BOXES,
JEWEL CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CARD BASKETS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
SATCHELS,
ALBUMS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
SACKS AND HOODS,
NUBIAS AND SCARFS.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
NETS,
WATERFALLS,
HAIR ROLLS, &c.

Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to assort their Stock from our

Wholesale Department.
de17

HOLIDAY GIFTS

CERMAN AND SWISS
FANCY GOODS

Carved Baskets, Brackets,
Jewel Boxes and Ornaments,
Portmonaies, Wallets,
Satchels, Card Cases,
Broche Scarfs, Fancy Knit Goods,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries, all descriptions.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Coiffures and Barbes,
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves,
Bogwood and Garnet Jewelry,
Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
Neck Ties, Suspenders,
Half Hose, Scarfs,
Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons,

AT LOW PRICES.
F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth St.
de2

GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
DENNISON'S,
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDK'FS,
FANCY SCARFS,
NORWEGIAN LEATHER SATCHELS,
PORTMONIAES, CIGAR CASES,
GLOVE BOXES, FANCY FANS,
LADIES COMPANIONS, CARD CASES,
LACE COLLARS, LACE SETTS,
EMBROIDERED SETTS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
KID GLOVES, BUCK GLOVES,
CLOTH GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS,
WHITE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS,
NECK TIES, LINEN COLLARS,
PAPER COLLARS, &c., &c.

Selling Low for Cash.
de21 MF

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

---

20 BBLS. HYPEMIC received and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY & CO.
de31 Wholesale Druggists, 57 Wood street.

WANTS.

WANTED,
A GIRL;
To do General Housework. Enquire immediately at
21 CONGRESS STREET.
ja16:r65

WANTED.—By a gentleman who has had ample experience, a situation as
CASHIER OR BOOK-KEEPER.
Best of references given. Would be willing to travel for a manufacturing house. Address,
ja8:r68 X. Y. Z., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED.—Situation as
NIGHT WATCHMAN
In a good establishment, by a young man of moral habits. Good reference given, &c. Address, through Postoffice,
SAMUEL HART,
ja8:r53 No. 92 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—100. 1000, 10,000 Men to sell ANDREWS' GAS GENATOR, which can be attached to any lamp, makes the best gas light in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle; will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retailing at $1,00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON.
ja4 No. 10½ St. Clair street, (Room No. 2.)

WANTED.—Graduates of Literary and Commercial Colleges to engage permanently in business requiring Salesmanship and business correspondence.
Apply with reference, (over McMaster & Gazzam's Law Office,) R. H. CURRAN,
de21:o34 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—The best Chance yet. A Work of Historical Value and National Importance. The only Work on our Navy yet in the field. FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian. In one handsome volume: illustrated. Send at once for terms and territory. Address,
A. L. TALCOTT,
ja11:r53:d&wF 58 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED BY THE EUREKA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to sell their NEW $25 MACHINE. Will sew from tissue paper to heavy Beaver cloth or leather without change of feed, needle or tension. Self-adjusting pressure foot and newly designed four-motioned UNDERFEED. Address, enclosing stamp, J. R. HALL & CO.,
(68 Fifth street, (Second Floor,)
de11 Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL the CHILDREN'S ALBUM, or PICTURES AND STORIES, written and compiled by Rev. ASA BULLARD. The Book contains a Steel Portrait of the author, more than one hundred pictures, and is nicely printed and bound, and must please all the children. Address,
W. J. HOLLAND & CO.,
No. 75 Third street,
de19:TWT Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—MALE and FEMALE—In every part of Western Pennsylvania, for the fine new Steel Engravings,
"PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE,"
"THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER,"
"LINCOLN'S HOME AT SPRINGFIELD,"
Either by the month or by commission. Publishers' rates allowed. For full particulars apply in person, or address, FARGO & CO.,
no2 63 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE, &c.

WM. M. CLANEY.........WARDING CUMMING.
E. N. HUNTSMAN.........J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY, & CO.,
Gas Coal Works,

Shippers and dealers in SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Post-office address, BOX 587, Pittsburgh, and LOCK BOX 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn'a R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. C. R. R. Allegheny. All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention. ja1:q83

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY. —Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office, corner Try and Third streets, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
Postoffice Address Box 587, Pittsb'gh.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. GILLESPIE,	E. L. FAHNESTOCK,
S. McCRICKART,	WM. RINEHART,
GEORGE S. HEAD,	JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT,	JOHN HEAD,

LUCIUS OSGOOD.
J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
S. REYMER, Treasurer.
W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.
ja1:q84

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

Miners, shippers and dealers, wholesale and retail, in the

BEST FAMILY COAL.
Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Fourth and Try streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders for delivery in the City, or Shipment West, will meet prompt and immediate attention. R. A. SCHNABEL, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to
No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny
LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,
At the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL
And Manufacturers of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.
Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM MILLER,
SUCCESSOR TO
MILLER & RICKETSON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &C.,
Constantly on hand. jy11

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Have in store and receiving, a full assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Which they offer at
EASTERN PRICES
AND TO WHICH
The Attention of Dealers is Invited.
C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
de10

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
SILVER PLATED WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS.
AT
S. M. ORR'S,
37 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to. de18:TT

SKATES! SKATES!

Prize Skates,
Club Skates,
SKATES FOR THE MILLION,
AT
OGDEN'S.
Dispatch Building, Fifth Street.
de11

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS. Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.
FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oc31:m100

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.
al:r1

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Another Decision For Travellers.

Another decision has been rendered to the effect that arbitrary rules and limitations, made by express companies, baggage men and railroad companies, in regard to their responsibilities as carriers, will not hold good when put to the test of law. We refer to the decision made at the General term of the Common Pleas in New York, in the case of Mary D. Earle against the Cadmus Express. The Express had undertaken to deliver the trunk of the plaintiff according to direction, and the trunk being lost, she brought action for the full value of the wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., which it contained. The Cadmus express denied any liability for the value of any article beyond the amount of fifty dollars, on the ground of a stipulation to that effect contained in a printed form of receipt. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, upon the ground that a common carrier cannot limit his liability by any such wording in a receipt. The same principle has been again and again applied in the case of tickets for passengers on railroads, where it has been attempted by such companies to limit the use of the ticket to any single day or any particular train, the Courts holding that when a ticket is purchased and paid for, the holder has a right to that passage until the company has furnished him with the transportation contracted for.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quotes this decision and says, respecting it:

"We refer to this recent case in New York, and to the doctrines constantly laid down by the Courts upon the same general subject, because it appears in the proceedings of our Legislature that Senator Brown, of Mercer, has introduced an act purporting to regulate the carriage of passengers and baggage by railway companies. This act, according to the telegraphic report of it, *seems* to be in the interest of passengers as against the railway companies, while in reality it may be in the interest of the railway companies against the travelling public. It provides, according to the reported proceedings, that each passenger who has paid regular fare shall be carried on the train without additional charge, with baggage not exceeding 100 pounds in weight and $200 in value; and for the conveyance of this property the company shall be held responsible. It requires but a slight examination of such part of this act as the newspapers have been favored with to see that it really takes away existing rights from the travelling public under a pretence of making a stringent regulation against the railway companies. Travellers now have all the rights conferred by this act concerning the responsibility for baggage and to a much fuller extent; and hence the only effect of the act can be to abridge those rights, and for this reason the proposed legislation ought to be closely watched."

The Eisteddfod.

An extremely interesting Welsh festival, called the *Eisteddfod*, was held at Pottsville, Pa., on the 8th inst., General H. L. Cake presiding. There was much singing of ancient Welsh songs and choruses, with other lyrics in English, impromptu speaking, declamations and instrumental music. One of the features of the *Eisteddfod* was the drawing of the "Lincoln cake" in a raffle. What this was is thus described in the *Miner's Journal*:

THE LINCOLN CAKE.—The acknowlegments of the Eisteddfod for the present of a cake baked in a cooking stove still standing in the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois are expressed in the following resolution, adopted before its adjournment:

Resolved, That the memory of our late patriotic President Lincoln, the true lover of liberty, is most dear to the Pottsville Eisteddfod. That the cake baked in his old cook stove, which was sent as a memento to the Eisteddfod by Mrs. G. Tilson and James Rea, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois, is most gratefully received, and that the sincerest thanks of the Eisteddfod and committee are hereby tendered to that patriotic lady and gentleman for the same.

Before the final adjournment the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Pottsville Eisteddfod hereby tender their thanks to Governor John W. Geary, General Henry L. Cake, George W. Johns, Esq., O. W. Davis, Esq., Dewis Audenried, Esq., Wm. G. Audenreid, Esq., Hon. Edward Owen Parry and W. J. Beach, M. D., and all others who contributed to support the Eisteddfod, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of them by the Secretary.

Narrow Escape.

We take the following from the Columbus *Journal*:

A very peculiar accident occurred at the Columbus Paper Mill, on Saturday evening, which came near resulting fatally to Mr. Charles Flech, one of the employees. Mr. Flech was standing on a barrel or hogshead engaged in repairing an injury to one of the pipes, when his coat was caught by a rapidly revolving shaft, extending horizontally along the wall of the building. This shaft was revolving at the rate of ninety revolutions per minute, and before he could cry out for assistance, and before any observed the accident he was whirled by the shaft violently against the wall. There not being space between the shaft and the wall for the passage of his body, he was held in position there, the shaft tearing off all his clothing except his shoes and socks. As soon as possible the machinery was stopped and the naked body, bruised and apparently lifeless, fell to the floor. Mr. Flech soon revived, and the injuries were found to be comparatively slight. He is decidedly opposed to this double quick mode of being undressed.

Railroad Accident—A Very Dark Night.

The Columbus *Journal* contains the following, embodying some remarkable reasoning: While the Columbus train on the C. C. & C. road was halting at Berea on Thursday night, it was dashed into by the Toledo train. Every platform on the former train was crushed in, and a Mrs. Mills, in the sleeping car, was slightly injured. The head of the boiler on the Toledo locomotive was broken in, and the chimney knocked off. The night was very dark, which prevented the light on the Columbus train from being seen (!) Both trains, it is said, were behind time. Strange to say, aside from the slight injury to Mrs. Mills, no body on either train was hurt in the least. The Columbus passengers were transferred to another train, which made the trip all right.

The Stewart Divorce Case.

A somewhat novel ground for divorce was brought forward on Saturday in the celebrated Stewart Divorce Case in Chicago. One of the witnesses testified that Mrs. Stewart, the plaintiff, had informed her that one prominent reason why she had determined to obtain a divorce, was the fact that her husband, Rev. Hart L. Stewart, the defendant in the case, had, during a visit to Pittsburgh, stolen some sermons from Rev. Dr. Snively of this city, and had subsequently delivered them as his own. We have heard of almost every conceivable reason for a divorce, but this is the first time we ever heard of the stealing of sermons as one.

Distressing Accident.

A distressing accident occurred at Rouseville on Tuesday. A little daughter of Joe. Dobbins, well known among the Western Union Telegraph men, was fearfully burned, resulting in death the following day. The child was about three years of age. It seems that the mother had gone out to the coal shed for coal, and during her brief absence the child approached the stove and her clothing took fire from the hot stove, and was in flames as the mother entered the room. The people of Rouseville sincerely sympathize with Mr. Dobbins and his family.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. John Deshner, a well-known and respectable citizen of Pinegrove township, was so seriously injured by being thrown from his sleigh on Friday last, that he died on Monday. The accident occurred half a mile below Oil City, and was caused by Mr. Desher's horse running away. The unfortunate man was brought to the house of Mr. C. Riess, in that borough, where he recived every attention. His scull was severely fractured and death was inevitable. Mr. Deshner was about forty-three years old.

Deer Hunting on the Ice.—The Catlettsburg *Tribune* notices that a deer pursued by hunters and maimed, took refuge on the ice floating down the Ohio, and was captured and killed opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy. On the next day another deer, standing proudly erect, was floating down on a sheet of ice an acre in extent, and it was pursued by parties in skiffs and yawls from Catlettsburg, and other parties from South Point, in Ohio. The Buckeyes beat the Kentuckians and captured the deer. This last was "Sunday sport."

Lucky Escape.—On Saturday, about 11 o'clock a. m., a son of Captain Christian, of that city, while sliding down hill in a vacant lot, at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle streets, Erie, went with such velocity that his sled and himself were precipitated into the canal lock, breaking through the ice.—The boy would have surely been drowned had it not been for the timely exertions of some of the employees of the Canal Mills, who, seeing the catastrophe, lost no time in hastening to the rescue.

Reward Offered.—The Commissioners of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, have offer ed a liberal reward of one hundred an fifty dollars for the arrest of Baringer, who attempted to murder his wife, in Catasauqua, on Sunday night last. Baringer desired to inherit his mother-in-law's property, and attempted to kill his wife with a butcher knife, but she fought him and compelled him to flee.

Gassed Too Much.—The Erie *Dispatch* says:—On Thursday last an attache of the Coquette Well—a little Frenchman—while engaged in cleaning the filth from the bottom of one of the tanks, "wilted" from the effects of the gas, and dropped into the oil, about six inches in depth. He was discovered and rescued from his "ily prison" in a somewhat weakened and very slippery condition.

Rents.—There is a great outcry against exorbitant rents in Franklin. The *Citizen* says that property holders are killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and unless they take warning in due season there will be a general stampede of tenants.

The Pennsylvania Young Men's Association will meet this morning at ten o'clock, at the Court House, in the Grand Jury room, second floor.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Showman in London—English Critics on Longfellow — English Windfalls—Napoleon and Eugenie—A Glowing Tribute to the United States.

ARTEMUS WARD AND ELLEN CRAFT.

There is in London, at this time, a good-looking and quite intelligent lady, Ellen Craft by name, who escaped with her husband, William Craft, from a Georgia plantation during the war. She is almost white in complexion, and is welcomed in the "best society." M. D. Conway, in a letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, says:

Ellen is a kind of missionary among the grandees here. She was the other day at a fine dinner where Artemus Ward was a guest, and came out bluntly with, "They tell me, Mr. Browne, that you are always very hard upon the poor negro." Artemus, who was entirely unaware of the race of the person with whom he was conversing, replied, "Now who told you that?" "Well, a good many people; but, in fact, there is a good deal in your books that would never have been written by a friend of that unfortunate race." Artemus colored considerably, for he felt that the company he was in felt a certain sympathy with her rebuke; and he said, "Not at all;" I abuse white people as much as I do the blacks." "Well," rejoined Ellen, looking him straightly in the eye, "I hope you will never again write anything which shall make peoele believe that you are against the negro." Is it not passing strange that an intelligent and refined fugitive slave should be over here confronting and rebuking in high places, the enemies of her people.

ENGLISH CRITICS ON LONGFELLOW.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* and the Saturday *Review* are very severe on Longfellow's last volume. The *Gazette* says:

"They are musical; they are moral; they have all an air of chastened and slightly melancholy meditation; they all smell of Morocco leather; and there are not five separate fundamental ideas in the whole batch; they read pleasantly aloud; and, besides that there really is a gentle stir of thought in them, they seem somehow to be written in a minor key, and have the emotional effect which even downright nonsense produces when uttered from the pulpit in that tone. In saying this we do not mean to deny that Longfellow has much merit; but we do mean that there is a great deal more art than poetry in his productions, that his art is often little better than artifice, and that his pretty way of putting commonplace ideas has imposed too much and too long upon the world.

The Saturday *Review* which is nothing if not severely critical, says:

"Among the ranks of impassioned poets, Mr. Longfellow occupies a very low place indeed, or rather he has no place at all among them. He must be classified with the large band of pleasent versifiers who, without raising genuine passion or the highest emotion of any kind, are distinguished by a good deal of tender feeling of inferior strength. We miss in his writings anything like a deep or swift current; we find no strong and vehement sense of the great forces at work in human nature as in the outer world. But there is a certain consciousness of the deeper issues of things. Not that Mr. Longfellow ever gets really down among these depths, but he evinces some sense of there being such depths, and this perhaps redeems him from mediocrity in its worst interpretation. For all this, however, he is at bottom emphatically commonplace."

REMARKABLE WINDFALLS.

England is the country of remarkable windfalls—of fortunes falling from the skies in the most unexpected and fairy-tale fashion. An ex-policeman of London, the other day, came into a property of £150,000. He had been living on the police pension of 14 shillings a week, which is given after 20 years' faithful service. The lawyer who got it for him made a condition that he should give £25,000 to his poor relations, and another £25,000 to certain hospitals for the benefit of the poor. A miserly old Scotchman, one Ferguson, has just died immensely rich—died very suddenly as he was signing a check for £10,000. He was struck with paralysis when the name was half written. He left his property to charities and to hundreds of poor people, whom all his life he had utterly neglected. Day-laborers, masons, carpenters, and in one case a poor fish-hawker suddenly became possessed of thousands by a lottery in which they had not even bought a ticket. He had not been within the walls of a church for forty years, so he left £100,000 for the spread of the Gospel. The case of Mr. D. D. Home, the American Spiritualist, is curious. He was perfectly penniless and in great trouble; he clung to the valuable presents he had received—keepsakes he would scarcely have parted with to keep him from starving; and his expectations of property from the estate of his wife were only at the end of a tedious litigation. At this juncture a rich old lady, and an entire stranger, adopted him for her son and heir. She gave him £24,000 in cash just for his immediate needs, and a few days ago handed him his Christmas box of £6,000—$30,000. "Why," said he, telling of this little token of maternal affection, "it's like a fairy tale, isn't it." And the best of it is that the adopted son and adoptive mother are entirely delighted with each other.

Ferguson, the Scotch miser, would quarrel like a beggar for a sixpence; and though he could not give up his money as long as he lived, had not a miser's enjoyment in its possession. He used to say, "I am a poor rich man—burdened with money, but I have nothing else." Miss Coutts is richer, but she is as generous as she is rich, and expends probably four-fifths of her income in various charities, and though vexed with improvident poor and unorthodox bishops, she has her reward.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE—GENERAL DIX AND MRS. BIGELOW.

The Emperor is reported as looking much better in health than he did some weeks since, but he has by no means the appearance of a well man. He wears his old impassible mask, but in spite of it the lines of care deepen and betray the anxieties and torments of his position. The Empress grows visibly older. She fears growing too stout, and during the stay of the Court at Compiegne she tired out all the lady guests by the long excursions on foot through the forest. Ladies who were supposed to be good pedestrians were selected for the honor of a visit at the Chateau, but the French ladies in general detest walking, and would have greatly preferred some other evidence of Her Majesty's preference for their society than an invitation for a morning's promenade. The affair of the Empress's journey to Rome is still a mystery. It is quite certain that Her Majesty is chagrined to be prevented from going.

The official reception of General Dix as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States took place on Sunday—the day usually selected for official audiences at the Tuileries. Previous to the reception, the new Minister, the Hon. Mr. Bigelow had a farewell audience with His Majesty, and was afterwards received by the Empress. Mrs. Bigelow was also received at the same time by Her Majesty.

The Empress was very cordial and very graceful in expressing her regrets at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow from the Court, and reproached Mrs. Bigelow with growing very soon tired of it. "Oh! Madame," replied Mrs. Bigelow, "let me assure you it was not I who sent my resignation." "Ah," replied the Empress, "that is difficult to believe. I am under the impression that you, like all beautiful women, have despotic sway at home." "No, no," protested Mrs. Bigelow, "let me beg you, Madame to do me the justice to believe that I am flattered by the privilege of being received by you, and do not willingly renounce it."

The Empress always wears a bonnet at morning receptions, except on New Year's Day. Her Majesty wore on Sunday a light pearl gray silk dress, high in the neck, with a kerchief of blond lace crossed over the breast *a la* Marie-Antoinette, a bonnet of white tulle trimmed with grape leaves, and straw colored gloves. Mrs. Bigelow's dress was light blue velvet, high corsage made with a basque composed of square lappets trimmed with ermine, a narrow ermine tippet, a bonnet of blue crape trimmed with white Alencon lace and crystal fringe, doves of light pearl color.

AMERICA AS VIEWED BY THE LONDON NEWS.

The London *News*—our steadfast friend through the long struggle—in its leader on the yacht race, prefaces its comments with this glowing tribute to the "universal Yankee nation:"

"The people of the United States have done several great deeds within the last five years, and have fairly struck their European critics with wonder at the events and achievements unparalleled in the annals of the Old World. They have sundered a federation by force of arms, and have hammered it together again blow upon blow. They have erected two governments, each of which was strong enough to command the respect of every foreign power, and have welded and rivetted them again, like steel in the furnace and the forge, into one mighty commonwealth, *more compact and formidable* from the fiery ordeal. Not only have they falsified all the evil prophecies of envy and malice by emerging stronger and more compact out of the civil war than when they went into it, but they have taught the European governments a lesson of administrative energy and economy, of military organization, of civic devotion, which has confounded the croakers and sneerers on this side of the Atlantic."

GREATEST
BARGAINS OF THE SEASON
IN
Boots and Shoes,
AT THE POPULAR SHOE PALACE EMPORIUM,
26 and 28 Fifth St.,
CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
Call immediately, at
26 and 28 Fifth St.
WM. B. CLAPP & CO.
Women's Rubbers, 90 cents a pair. ja1

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JAMES T. SAMPLE
HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN DRUG HOUSE ON COR. FEDERAL AND ROBINSON STS., ALLEGHENY,
Will keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of
DRUGS,
And which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the two cities.
Prescriptions carefully prepared by a first-class druggist.
All kinds of PERFUMERY and FANCY SOAPS on hand. oc30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envevelope addressed to yourself.
Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de20:q21 Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
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SHEET IRON WORKERS,
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Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. le8:cal

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
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WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:r52

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SAW WORKS.

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS, warranted CAST STEEL SAWS SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties. All kinds of KNIFS and SPRINGS made from Sheet Cast Steel; Extra Ranned REAPER and MOWING KNIVES, &c.
Warehouse and Works, corner Water and Short Streets, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular saws; also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ja6:c82

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Full information, with the *highest testimonials*; also, a Book on *Special Diseases*, in a *sealed envelope*, sent free. Be sure and send for them *and you will not regret it*; for, as advertising physicians are generally *impostors*, without *references* no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond street, New York.
no13:ol:wT

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuse, and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja11:r54:dwF.

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BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
MANUFACTURES OF THE
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR,
Petroleum Lubricating Oils,
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,
HEAD-LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL & WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL,
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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. de7:c55

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Manufactured by
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Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
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Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
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no26:o67

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING
COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURCH, PENNA.
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WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE
BURNING OIL.
Brand—"Lucifer."
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EUREKA OIL WORKS,
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The Celebrated
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LARD, SPERM, WHALE AND FISH OILS,
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C. C. NOBLE, Agt.
Call and examine samples and read certificates.
no15:o14

BUY THE BEST,
PETROLIA BLUE LEAD,
FOR OIL REFINERS
Manufactured only and for sale by
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PIONEER PAINT WORKS,
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BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville. Office and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:a35

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EAGLE OIL WORKS,
Lawrenceville.
WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners and Dealers in
PETROLEUM.
OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY. my16:a33

WINDOW SHADES—A new lot of new and beautiful designs on Green, Tan, and Buff Grounds, Gold and Painted Borders, at No. 107 Market street.
oc27 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

SEWING MACHINES.

$60
Weed, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.
BEST IN USE.

THIS IS WHAT $60 WILL DO.
$60 Machine will Hem, Fell and Bind;
Braid, Tuck and Cord;
Gather and Quilt.
Make a Beaver Cloth Overcoat;
Make a Frock Coat,
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Will do every description of Dress Making.
$60 Machine will do all kinds of Family Sewing.
$60 Machine will run over seams without breaking needles or skipping stitches.
$60 Machine stitches alike on both sides.
$60 Machine is the cheapest Machine by 20 per cent. in use, and will sew faster, if not superior to any Machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. Warranted four years.

AIKEN KNITTING MACHINE.
Will knit 12 pairs of Socks in a day.
Braid and Embroidery Stamps for sale and Stamping done.
Also a model for cutting ladies and children's dresses. Any person can learn from it.
AGENTS WANTED.
All kinds of family sewing done.
R. H. LONG, Agent.
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no17:T.T.S PITTSBURGH, PA.

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ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines
Are THE BEST for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Call and see them at
No. 18 Fifth Street.

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Flourishing half column advertisements of inferior Machines, but get a GROVER & BAKER. It has been fully tested for sixteen years, and is by all competent judges, pronounced the BEST IN USE.
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no9:n65

$25. BARTLETT $25.
SEWING MACHINE,
Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 221 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. de3:pl

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER
For a Holiday Gift. It is reliable, perfect and therefore the best. Don't fail to call and see it at
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SHOE, HARNESS & CARRIAGE MAKERS should see the new
GROVER & BAKER NO. 1 SEWING MACHINE.
Before buying elsewhere. It is the best for their use. For sale at
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THE GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
Is the Ultima Thule of Mechanism. Please call and examine it at
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N. HOLMES & SONS,
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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
U. S. Securities,
Including U. S. Sixes of 1881; do. do. 5-20s; do. Fives of 10-40s; do. Certificates of Indebtedness. Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18

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67 Fourth Street,
Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
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Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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This new and elegant House is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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PROPRIETOR.
de8:p74:MWF

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointment for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future as in the past
my28:b59 BAKER & FARLEY.

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Near the Suspension Bridge,
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Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. je8:c87

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Fine Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,
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Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.
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WANTED—TO CONTRACT for the delivery of from
75 TO 100,000 BUSHELS CHARCOAL,
During the coming season. Delivery to commence 1st to 15th April next. Apply to or address
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NECESSARIES FOR THE WINTER.—For a good COOKING STOVE and other Kitchen Utensils, go to No. 146 Grant St. Plain and Fancy COAL SCUTTLES, FIRE SHOVELS, Plain and Fancy; Utensils for Cooking Oyster and other fancy dishes; Fenders, Stove Pipe, Water Conductors, and all other articles, call at P. C. DUFFY'S, No. 146 Grant street. All cheap! cheap! cheap! oc

HENRY REA, Jr., No. 285 Liberty street, opposite Seventh street.
SHELLBARKS—100 bushels prime;
SHELLED CORN—2 car loads;
HOMINY—100 barrels White Flint;
HOGS—80 Dressed Cornfed;
BUTTER—5 barrels prime;
EGGS—10 barrels fresh. de19MWF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES
OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT
THOMAS H. PHELPS',
46 Smithfield Street.
Between Third and Fourth Streets.
ja9

JOHN PALMER, THEO. F. ANSHUTZ, WM. PALMER
PALMER, ANSHUTZ & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,
No. 61 Market Street,
Near Fourth,
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A LARGE AND FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
And Balmorals,
Just received, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, either Wholesale or Retail. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,
No. 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth St.
my19

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C. FIELDING & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Custom Made
BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,
No. 140 Ohio St., Allegheny.
Repairing promptly executed on the shortest notice. le7:o52

HILLERMAN'S
HAT AND FUR EMPORIUM,
IS FILLED FROM CELLAR TO loft with a RICH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which is offered at
VERY LOW RATES,
Our specialty now is
Ladies' and Gent's
FURS,
SLEIGH & CARRIAGE ROBES,
Although prepared with a full line of
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HILLERMAN'S
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DON'T
BUY YOUR
HOLIDAY GIFTS
UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE STOCK OF
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FOR SALE BY
RICHARD E. BREED,
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de14

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E. HYDE'S & SONS
Are now prepared to manufacture
COTTON YARN, CARPET CHAIN,
COVERLET YARN, CANDLEWICK,
TWINE, BATTINGS,
COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail attended to. no9:n69

GREAT ATTRACTION!
GREAT REDUCTION!
McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET,
Ask especial attention to the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
They are closing out their stock of
LADIES' FURS.
ja9

GREAT WESTERN
PLANING MILL,
Corner of Marbury Street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sash Doors, Blinds and Mouldings
MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing, re-sawing and Scroll sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.
au23:15 JOHN HEATH.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.
FOR PARLORS—French Designs, with Gold Borders.
FOR LIBRARIES—Pompeian Patterns on Orange ground
FOR HALLS—New Greek Patterns on Red Clay ground.
FOR CHAMBERS—Lace and Muslin Pattern over dark grounds.
For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
se18 87 Wood street.

FLOUR! FLOUR! CORN MEAL!
Fancy Brands of St. Louis Flour;
Choice brands of Winter Wheat Flour;
Good do do do do
Bakers' Flours, good to choice brands;
Rye Flour;
Buckwheat Flour;
White Corn Meal, kiln dried;
Yellow do do
At the old stand, 172 and 174 Wood street.
de18 SCHOMAKER & LANG.

PENNSYLVANIA
WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
This Association will hold its Annual Meeting in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 16TH OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the
ja12 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHEESE.
100 boxes Goshen, Factory and Hamburg for sale by
CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
no1 No. 201 Liberty street.

BROOMS.
100 dozen for sale by
CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
no9 No. 201 Liberty street.

LARD OIL.
25 bbls. Extra Refined and warranted Winter Strained, for sale by
CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
no9 No. 201 Liberty street.

HOMINY.
100 bbls. new prime White Flint for sale by
CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
no6 No. 201 Liberty street.

20 BBLS. CHIP RUSTIC received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.
de31 Wholesale Druggists, 57 Wood street.

NOTICES.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., }
PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1867. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months payable on and after the 14th inst.
ja8:r71 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, }
January 14th, 1867. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Trustees of THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, at the office of the Company. W. H. McCLELLAND,
ja15:r70 Treasurer.

PITTSB'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO }
Office of the Secretary, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 17th, 1866. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a regular dividend of 2½ PER CENT. free of Government tax, on their Capital Stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ PER CENT., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds payable on and after the 16th of January, 1867, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The Transfer Books will close on the 29th day of December, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and will re-open on the 17th day of January, 1867.
ja5:r61 F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., }
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1867. }
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Co.
Within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of said bonds.
By order of the Board of Managers.
ja5:r15 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31st, 1866:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	216,980 32
Contingent Fund	3,631 83
	$295,612 15

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$264,331 22	
Bills Receivable	24,321 88	
Office Fixtures	500 00	
Cash	16,459 05	—$295,612 15

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank and find the above statement to be correct. JOHN SCOTT,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
ja5:r24 ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

BAILIFF, BROWN & CO.,
No. 55 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS, keep always on hand a large assortment of HYDRANTS, SHEET LEAD, LEADPIPE, BATH TUBS, WASH BASINS, IRON AND BRASS COCKS, and all materials for fitting up public or private buildings with GAS, WATER or STEAM. ja10:r50

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING,
Hydrants, Iron Pumps,
SHEET LEAD,
SHEET ZINC,
LEAD PIPES,
SINKS, BASINS
Water Closets and Wash Stands.
TOM T. EWENS,
(Successor to Ewens & Co.,)
165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
my7:a46

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of
GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS
SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANT
Constantly on hand and made to order.
TATE & SEVILLE,
No. 59 Federal Street, Allegheny, and 227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mh11:3awdly

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Northwest corner of Penn & St, Clair Sts.
Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the many past favors, and respectfully solicits a share of their future patronage. He would be pleased to have them examine his
Large and Carefully Selected Stock
OF
Fine Woolen Goods
Particularly adapted to
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER.
ja13:r60

REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE OUT OUR WINTER STOCK OF
BOY'S CLOTHING,
We are offering Special Inducements.
PRICES VERY LOW.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.
ja11

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

ROSE BUD ROUGH AND READY, ROSE BUD BRIGHT POUND, ROSE BUD GOLDEN BARS, And other Noted Brands of
TOBACCO,
Manufactured by
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Fifth door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
de22:b38

JOHN MEGRAW,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
43 HAND STREET.
A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, and tobacco Pouches always on hand. my21:b81

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
J. LYONS,
No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.
GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.
PRICES MODERATE. no5:n31MWS

BELTING! BELTING!
LEATHER AND CUM BELTING.
Also, GUM HOSE,
PACKING,
GASKETS, &c.
Of the best quality and lowest prices, at the
INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,
Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair Street.
de12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL SCOTT, deceased. No. 47, December Term, 1866.
And now, to wit: December 15th, 1866, the Court appoint W. B. RODGERS, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrators.
BY THE COURT.
Attest: A. HILANDS, Clerk.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1867, at 2 P. M., at which time and place they can attend. W. B. RODGERS,
de19:q14:W Auditor.

FITZPATRICK & BROTHER.
FIRST PREMIUM GOLD PEN MANUFACTURERS, 43 MARKET ST., near Third street, Pittsburgh.
PENS AND CASES, Wholesale and Retail.
PENS REPAIRED.
Persons out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and promptly returned.
no14:o7:MWF

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the STANDING STONE AND WEST FORK PETROLEUM CO., will be held at the office of ROBERT ROBB, 93 Diamond street, on TUESDAY, January 22d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM F. ROBB,
ja9:r83MWF Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the LITTLE KANAWHA AND BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of ROBERT ROBB, 93 Diamond street, on TUESDAY, January 22d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ja9:r82:MWF WM. F. ROBB, Secretary.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.
PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGS, at low prices
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS $1 per bottle.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, $1 do.
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, $1 per bottel.
50 lbs. POW'D RHUBARD, pure, $4 per lb.
And everything else in proportion, at
BROWN'S NEW DRUG STORE,
WFM No. 5 St. Clair Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager, WM. HENDERSON
Immense success of the eminent actor,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Who will TO-NIGHT favor the patrons of the Opera House with his superb rendition of the great
CARDINAL RICHLIEU,
In E. Lytton Bulwer's five act historical play.
To-morrow Evening—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, and A FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Friday Night—Benefit—FASHION; OR, LIFE IN NEW YORK.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE.........WM. HENDERSON.
STAGE MANAGER.........H. W. WILLIAMS.
TREASURER.........HARRY OVERINGTON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the brilliant sensation artiste,
MISS ANNIE EVERING,
Will appear as Madaline, in the beautiful two act drama, entitled
ST. MARY'S EVE.
Prof SMITH'S GRAND BALLET TROUPE, assisted by Miss Susie Summerfield, M'lle Bettie, Miss Christine Robinson, Mons. Leon and Prof. G. W. Smith, in the beautiful Ballet, entitled
LA FETE DE GARLANDS.
Favorite Ballad.........Mrs. Robert Butler
Grand Pas Seul.........M'lle Bettie.
The whole to conclude with the beautiful comedette, entitled THE IRISH HEIRESS.

MASONIC HALL.
For six successive nights, commencing MONDAY EVENING, January 14th
THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP,
With his celebrated
OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY,
Consisting of twenty-two Ladies and Gentlemen, in costumes of One Hundred Years Ago, together with a Splendid Orchestra, assisted by EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Jenny Lind of America.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert at 8 precisely. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cts. Reserved seats can be obtained at the Hall during the day, between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock.
ja11:r55

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE"
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
OF
DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at MADRAS, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851:
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS, the PUBLIC is RESPECTFULLY and EARNESTLY requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.
Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
oc16:134TUF

JAMES E. STRICKLER.........C. H. MORLEDGE.
IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,
Near Pennsylvania Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD,
Warranted when our name is on the Article.
FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.
COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.
We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market price. Aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.
R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mill, will be found at the above mill at all hours to attend to the wants of customers.
CHOPPED FEED constantly on hand.
STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.
de29:q75

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
New Style Ottomans,
Large size, with Chintz Covers made of remnants of best Wilton and Velvet Carpets. The cheapest, most durable and most elegant article of
Parlor Furniture
To be found. Manufactured and sold only by ourselves. All other styles of
OTTOMANS
On hand, of our own make, in great variety of patterns, and for sale very low at the Carpet Store of
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next door above Dispatch Building, Second Floor.

CHAS. B. BARR..HER. TH. KNAKE..W. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
And Musical Goods generally.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S COTTAGE and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no21:o85

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,
CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r, SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.
no29:o88

CAUSTIC SODA,
Both American and English,
FINE WHITE BRANDS,
For Oil Refining Purposes,
Constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JAMES HERVEY DOBBS,
246 Pearl Street, N. Y.
de4:r23

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
Iron Broker,
124 First Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stephens, Glendon, and other brands of anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. ja4:r80

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES
Vaults, Fountains,
Statuary, Vases,
AND
DESIGNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
T. BROOME,
se24: No. 60 Penn Street.

LOUIS BERGE & CO., Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS, Warerooms, 97 BLEEKER STREET, Second Block East from Broadway, NEW YORK.
The Pianos manufactured by this firm are endorsed by all the leading artists of the country for their powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone; also for their durability and excellent workmanship. Seven Octave, all improvements, with our Grand French Repeating Action, carved legs, scroll desk and lyre, and a written guarantee for five years, for $400 and $450.
no19:MWF

RIESICK & Bro., Engine Builders AND MACHINISTS, manufacturers of Riesick's Patent Balance Valves, for Steam Engines, and all kinds of Brewers' Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Oil Engines of all sizes, with or without Balance Valves, Jackets, Fire Fronts, Walking Beam Connections, Shieves, Pumps, &c., CORNER HARMONY AND PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Repairing and putting up machinery promptly attended to.

WAIT FOR THE BEST.—We will publish a work by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, entitled "A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, TRACING ITS ORIGIN, CAUSES AND RESULTS." Mr. Stephens' name is a sufficient guarantee that this will be *the standard* history of the late war, and all who desire the most *reliable* and complete work should await to subscribe. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ja7:r57dwT

JARED M. BRUSH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
Sheet Iron Works, &c.
No. 61 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
je20:d67WT

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils—Appointment of Standing Committees—The Annual Banquet, &c.

Both branches of Allegheny City Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening at their respective chambers in City Building.

COMMON COUNCIL.

There were present Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Faulhaber, Hanna, Horn, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McDonald, McNeill, Reed, Slagle, Smith, Voeghtley and President Riddle.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Clerk Dilworth and adopted.

The President here announced that he had received word from the Select Branch that they were ready to go into

JOINT SESSION.

Both branches of Council then assembled in Common Council Chamber, President McBrier, of the Select Branch, presiding.

The Councils then went into an election for city officers to serve the ensuing year, resulting in the election of all the caucus nominees by acclamation.

Official Papers—GAZETTE, *Dispatch* and *Freiheits Freund.*
Controller—R. B. Francis.
Treasurer—D. Macferron.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.
Superintendent of Water Works—George N. Miller.
Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.
Weigh Master at Diamond Scales—John S. Edgar.
Weigh Master at Second Ward Scales—Hugh Larimer.
Wharf Master—George Hutchinson.
Recording Regulator—(Held over.)
Salt Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark—Alexander Maxwell.
Clerk to Committees—Robert Dilworth.
City Solicitor—J. S. McCombs.
Assessor of City Taxes—R. R. Ray.
Assessor of Water Rents—Abraham Davis.
Janitor of City Hall—Joseph Marshall.
Board Measurers—First ward, Robt. White; Second ward, Wm. Murdoch; Third ward, Fred. Becker; Fourth ward, Andrew Davidson.

Joint session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL RESUMED.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the rules were suspended, and Council proceeded to take up regular business.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the report of the Market Committee, laid over by old Common Council was taken up and read by the President.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the report was referred back to the Market Committee to again report it to Councils, with such changes as they may see proper to make.

The report of the Poor Directors, with rules for regulation of Poor Farm, was, on motion of Mr. Hanna, referred to the proper Committee on Poor Farm.

Mr Megraw moved that the appointment of City Regulator be referred to Committee on Surveys. Carried.

Mr. Ingham offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Fire Engines to report upon the propriety of Councils entering into a contract with S. J. Cushman for his system of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph. Read and adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

There were present Messrs. Drum, English, Hall, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, J. B. Smith, William Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hall, who was not present at the organization meeting, was duly sworn in by President McBrier and took his seat.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE—S. C. A. D. Smith; C. C. Slagle, McNeill, Reed.
STREETS AND SEWERS—S. C. *J. B. Smith, Myler; C. C. McDonald, Hanna, Voeghtly.
WHARVES AND LANDINGS—S. C. Irwin, Patterson; C. C. *Megraw, Ingham, D. L. Smith.
CITY PROPERTY—S. C. *Irwin, Hall; C. C. Kirkpatrick, Faulhaber, Drennan.
WATER—S. C. *Thomas Irwin; C. C. Ingham, Kirkpatrick, McNeill.
POOR FARM—S. C. Myler, C. C. Smith; C. C. *McNeill, Faulhaber, Cutler.
POLICE—S. C. *Drum, C. C. Smith; C. C. Voeghtly, Reed, Slagle.
GAS—S. C. William Smith, Hall; C. C. *McDonald, Cutler, Megraw.
RAILROADS—S. C. *Hall, Patterson; C. C. Hanna, McDonald, Horn.
SURVEYS—S. C., C. C. Smith, Patterson; C. C. *Faulhaber, McNeil, Reed.
PRINTING—S. C. A. D. Smith, English; C. C. *Ingham, Drennan, Kirkpatrick.
APPEALS—S. C. *William Smith, Thomas; C. C. McDonald, Faulhaber, Slagle.
ORDINANCES—S. C. *Patterson, Drum; C. C. Dunham, Horn, Megraw.
FIRE ENGINES—S. C. Myler, J. B. Smith; C. C. *Reed, Dunham, Voeghtly.
MARKETS—S. C. Drum, William Smith; C. C. *Hanna, Durham, D. L. Smith.
WOODEN BUILDINGS—S. C. English, J. B. Smith; C. C., *Cutler, Horn, Drennan.
STREET RAILROADS—S. C. *Myler, English; C. C. Megraw, Cutler, D. D. Smith.
COMMON GROUNDS—S. C. *English, Wm. Smith; C. C., Hanna, Kirkpatrick, Drennan.
DIVISION OF WARDS—S. C., C. C. Smith, J. B. Smith; C. C. *D. L. Smith, Ingham, Dunham.

Select Council here notified the Common Branch that it was ready to go into joint session. (Adjourned temporarily.)

SELECT COUNCIL RESUMED.

President McBrier presented a petition from Mr. James T. Sample, asking Councils to sign a petition to Governor Geary asking for his (Sample's) appointment to the position of Flour Inspector of Western Pennsylvania.

Several of the members spoke in high terms of the applicant who had spent his time and means for the party, and who also had lost a leg in Mexico. Other members opposed the applicant, and finally the President ruled the discussion out of order, and the subject was dropped.

The rules of order were then suspended, when Mr. Drum offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets to report an ordinance changing the ordinance relating to the office of City Regulator, so as to require the entire time of said officer, and that said officer receive an annual salary. Read three times and adopted.

The subject of improving the Common grounds of the city was then taken up and discussed in an informal manner, after which Council adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

Immediately after the adjournment of Councils, the members, accompanied by a number of invited guests and city officials, repaired to the restaurant of Mr. John Brown, Federal street, where a sumptuous and regal repast was spread out. The guests discussed the choice viands set before them, after which the cloths were removed and Mr. Smith, of the Select Council, was called upon to preside. A general flow of wit and good humor followed, and several appropriate addresses were delivered after which the banqueters adjourned. The supper reflected the highest credit upon Mr. Brown's epicurean abilities and all were highly pleased and satisfied.

Philip Phillips.

Philip Phillips, the author of the "Singing Pilgrim," "Musical Leaves" and "New Hymn Tune-Book," will sing his soul-stirring songs in his own inimitable style, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Ladies' Educational Association. It will be remembered that Mr. Phillips has sung to the delight of large audiences, in the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and many other places, and has therefore well earned the national reputation which he has. Go and hear his heart-thrilling solos one night only. The proceeds are to be devoted to the endowment of a ladies' chair in the Pittsburgh Female College. Tickets to be had at the Book and Music stores.

Meeting of Steamboat Owners and Captains.

At a call of steamboat owners and captains, a meeting was held last evening at the Pittsburgh Insurance office. The meeting was called to order by electing Mr. Jas. Rees as temporary Chairman, and P. H. Porter as temporary Secretary. The meeting proceeded to business by exchanging views as to what is best to be done for their own protection.

On motion of Captain Lytle, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting, consisting of Mr. James Rees, Captain William Dean, Captain S. Sherman, Captain J. L. Rhoades, Captain R. C. Gray, Captain L. Brennan, and A. C. McCallam.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

H. W. O. W. B.—Jacob Miller is a member of the ancient fraternity of the most worthy order of woman beaters. Jacob is particularly so, when he mixes whiskey in his water, and on Monday night, while under the influence of a fusion of these liquids, choked and beat his wife, at their joint residence, in Pearson's Court, off Diamond alley, near Wood street. Samuel Miller, a son of Jacob, determining to put a stop to such actions on the part of his parent, instituted suit against Jacob for assault and battery. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for trial.

A Tavern Quarrel.—At about ten o'clock on Monday night, John Kelly, John Madden and Terrence Brady got into a quarrel at Hussy's tavern, in McClure township. The fight grew serious, and Brady, who was armed with a knife, cut the two other men quite seriously, Madden being wounded in the abdomen and Kelly in the shoulder. Informations for aggravated assault and battery were made yesterday before Justice R. H. Kerr. The accused was arrested, and, in default of $5,000, was committed to jail for appearance at court.

Row at a Beer Hall.—One, Meyer, who runs a lager beer hall at Turtle Creek, charged Messrs. Moore, Balson and McLaughlin, of that locality, before the Mayor on Monday evening, with kicking up a general row, breaking glasses, &c., in his house. The parties were arrested, but having previously paid the damages sustained by Mr. Meyer, and entering into bail before a Justice in Port Perry to keep the peace, the charge before the Mayor was withdrawn at the cost of the prosecutor.

Annual Meeting.—An annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be held at Dixmont at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th proximo, for the election of officers. A train will leave Allegheny station at 11 A. M.

Old Folks Matinee.—The Old Folks giving concerts in Masonic Hall will give a Matinee this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Children will be admitted for 15 cents; adults 25 cents. Concert to commence at 3 P. M.

Meeting of Manchester Councils.

A regular meeting of the Manchester Councils was held last evening in the council chamber of that borough.

Members present: Messrs. Thos. Harper, William N. Kirk, Alexander Patterson, George W. Motheral, Samuel M'Cune, Burgess, occupying the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved by the Council.

Mr. Thomas Harper, from the Ordinance Committee, reported progress.

The following bills were presented, and the Burgess authorized to draw his warrant for the amounts named:

Errett & Anderson	$ 1 50
Wm. M'Hendry	218 00
Gilliland & Trimble	33 00
John C. Harper	1 25
Isaac Wakefield	39 24
Election Board	6 75

The Treasurer presented the following report:

STATEMENT OF BONDS DUE BY BOROUGH.

Bounty bonds due April 1, 1867	$ 3,000 00
Bounty bonds due July 1, 1867	9,500 00
Bonds due 1874	10,000 00
Bonds due A. Patterson, May 10, 1867	1,000 00
Bonds due A. Patterson, May 10, 1868	1,000 00
Bonds due, old indebtedness	563 70
	$25,063 70

RECEIPTS FOR 1866.

Balance	$ 57 94
Fines for Breach of Ordinance	29 00
Proceeds Sale of Library	75 00
Pittsb'gh, Allegheny & Man. Ry	332 18
Borough & Bounty Taxes	24,550 09
Vehicle Licenses	637 25
Measurers Fees	72 00
Wharfage and Crossing Streets	372 00
Finance Committee	5,682 75
	31,799 12

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1866.

Borough Warrants	$ 8,302 51
State Taxes	35 94
Bounty Bonds	14,150 00
Borough "	1,831 51
Coupons and Interest	2,088 70
Probate Fees	50
Balance in Treasury	5,389 96
	31,799 12

THOMAS B. UPDIKE, Treasurer.

The report of the Treasurer was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Wharfmaster shows the amount received for wharfage for the year ending January 12, 1867, to be ... $560 32
The number of feet of lumber measured was ... 2,340,788
The receipts for measuring lumber ... $104 51

John Pace, the Burgess elect, was conducted to the platform and introduced by Mr. Wm. N. Kirk, retiring Councilman, and the oath of office administered by the retiring Burgess. On motion the Council for 1866 adjourned *sine die*. The Burgess then proceeded to call the next Council to order, and the oath of office was administered to the two newly elected members, Messrs. Wm F. Dill and Geo. W. Windsor, each elected for three years.

Mr. Dill offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh has prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature, asking for the consolidation of all the cities and boroughs embraced in a radius of five miles; and whereas, in the said bill provision is made to submit the matter to a vote of the people embraced within the limits of the contemplated consolidated city; and as it is believed that the citizens of Pittsburgh are much more anxious to have the measure consummated than the borough of Manchester, or any of the surrounding boroughs; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to oppose the passage of said bill unless a provision be inserted leaving the people of the borough of Manchester to determine, by ballot, whether or not it will be included in the consolidated city.

Mr. Harper hoped the resolution would not be pressed, as no officers had been elected. The resolution was then adopted by five affirmative and one negative votes. Messrs. Kirk, Dill, Motheral, Patterson and Windsor voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Harper in the negative.

Mr. Dill moved that a Clerk be elected, and Messrs. Harper and Reynolds were put in nomination. The nomination then closed and the Council proceeded to ballot. The first ballot resulted in a tie, and a second was ordered. The second resulted similarly, and, on motion of Mr. Harper, the election was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, Council adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, January 22d.

A Bag Thief Bagged.

On Monday Mr. S. Moorhead sold fourteen bags of grain to S. G. Hare, proprietor of Hare's Hotel. While the bags were being emptied a man named George Marshall, who had been loafing about the premises, was put out of doors, and saw the empty bags being piled in the hall. Shortly afterwards the entire pile of bags was discovered to have disappeared, but no suspicion was attached to any particular person. Yesterday morning, at about eight o'clock, the man Marshall went to a store on Penn street, in the Ninth ward, and offered a number of grain bags for sale. It seems that for several days past he has appeared at that store every morning, at about the same hour, coming in by the back way and offering for sale articles which probably had been stolen. Yesterday morning the proprietor detained the suspicious dealer, and stepping to the front, called in Lieut. Hill, of the night watch, who happened to be passing. The officer arrested Marshall on suspicion, and took him to the Mayor's office. While there Mr. Hare came in to make information concerning the disappearance of the bags from his house the day before. He went to the lock-up and identified the prisoner as the man who had been at the hotel in the morning. The bags lost were also described, and they too proved to be exactly the same ones. An information was made against Marshall for larceny by Chief Hague, and the accused was committed for a hearing on Thursday, January 17th.

Prejudice Overcome.—Ella Wilson, a white vagrant, aged about eighteen years, yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging David Blair, a colored waiter at the Scott House, with fornication. She alleges that Blair enticed her into the house and enjoyed her society for a night, after which he refused to make a pecuniary acknowledgement. The enticing negro was arrested and held to bail for a further hearing.

Wanted his Whisky.—Alderman Taylor yesterday morning issued a warrant for the arrest of a man who had entered the saloon of a German named Schriver, in the Fifth ward, and there demanded liquor. Schriver seeing the man was already drunk, refused to give him any. He then became boisterous, drew a knife and threatened to kill the proprietor. Schriver made an information as stated, and a warrant issued.

Artisan's Insurance Company.—The Stockholders of this company, on Monday, elected the following Directors to serve for the ensuing year: William H. Smith, John Moorehead, James H. Parker, Thomas Moore, John Dunlap, William H. McGee, William Haslage, Joshua Rhodes, Charles B. Leech, George W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr.

BREWERS, MALSTERS &c.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
BREWERS, MALSTERS AND HOP DEALERS,
Successors to
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburg
WM. W. ANDERSON, Alleghen

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER.

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities and Hops from the yards east and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office,

Corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's Alley,
no9:n70

JAMES SMITH ... S. A. YOUNG,
THOMAS BOOTH ... THOMAS BROWN.

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.

Having purchased the old established Brewery known as the ALLEGHENY BREWERY, formerly owned by Campbell & Reehm, we would inform the public that we intend continuing the manufacture of

SPRING WATER ALES,

Made from Pure Spring Water, and from our facilities and long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage.

SMITH & CO.,
465 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

All orders left at BROWN & GRAHAM'S, 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to. oc6:161

W. H. GARRARD ... D. A. BOOTH ... W. T. GARRARD

POINT MALT HOUSES.

W. H. GARRARD & CO.,
Malsters, Grain and Hop Dealers,
No. 17 Water Street; and
Nos. 5 and 7 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The highest market price paid for WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, CORN and OATS. 1y15:16

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER ... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. 1e19:d65

PH. R. MERTZ,
Banker and Broker,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Gover... nment Bonds bought and sold on liberal t... rms. London and Continental ... Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupo... ns bought at highest rates, and Gold Dr... afts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867.

The following stocks were offered to-day at the rooms of J. D. Bailey, stock and real estate broker:

	Offered.	Asked.
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7's		88
Artizans Insurance Co.	52 00	
M. & M. Insurance Co.		40 00
Connellsville Railroad	9 00	
Connellsville R. R. (interest)	9 25	
National Bank of Commerce	100 00	
Marine Oil Company		2 25
Youghiogheny Coal Hol. Coal		45 00
Mingo Coal		7 00
Star Union Transportation		90 00
Central Skating Park		4 25

Stocks sold Tuesday evening June 15th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Iron City National Bank	86 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	67 00
M. & M. National Bank	63 25
Manchester Savings' Bank	53 50
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	75 50
Penna Central R. R.	56 00
Monongahela Bridge Co.	37 50
Pitts. & Steubenville R. R.	4 50
Columbia Oil Co.	9 50
Marine	1 80

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, of the United States, has, we notice, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent upon the stock of the Monongahela Division of its line. This line is being built and operated in divisions by which the earnings of such sections as are completed, are divided among the stockholders, whose money has been expended in their construction, and so fast as each additional section is finished its stock is added to that entitled to receive dividends. The next dividend will be consequently upon all the stock representing the money used in the construction of both the Monongahela and Atlantic divisions, the latter section having been lately finished, and put in operation. The next section is the division from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and is now under construction, and so soon as finished it comes into the dividend drawing line. By this process, the money of stockholders is made to draw dividends with the least possible delay, without having to wait until the completion of the whole sketch of line. It is proper to say that the present dividend is the sixth consecutive one upon the Monongahela division. We understand that the business of the Company over its newly opened section from Pittsburgh to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, including Harrisburg and other intermetowns, is quite as satisfactory as that of the Monongahela division.

—The general aspect of trade is by no means bright or cheerful. The stagnation is extending to all branches of business, with no prospect of immediate relief. Business men are looking anxiously towards Congress for a remedy to be applied, which will in some measure remove the causes so long operating to the detriment of commerce. First of all, it is demanded that the present high rates of taxation be reduced immediately. But, while great injury has been done by heavy and injudicious taxation, it is doubtless true that the expense and uncertainty relative to what Congress may do with the currency, which is the chief cause at present paralyzing production and is giving a shock to business throughout the country, threatening the revenues of the Government and robbing of some part of their comfort and well being millions of our hard-working citizens. What the people are now chiefly anxious for, therefore, is a settled policy as to the currency. At the last session a sound, judicious system of contraction was decided on by the law of the 12th of April. Under this system our business went on prosperously for months; and it was not until efforts were made a few weeks ago to make a change that the more violent symptoms of the prevailing distress were developed. Let it (says the Philadelphia *Press*) become a fixed fact, a sure, trustworthy certainty, that Congress will do nothing and authorize nothing to disturb the existing currency law, and the active, immediate cause of financial dullness will be removed.

—Of the efforts of the bears at New York to tighten up the money market, of which mention has heretofore been made. The *Financial Chronicle* says the object of the combination for producing stringency was accomplished by borrowing largely from private bankers and merchants upon terms calculated to induce them to call in loans. In some cases the greenbacks thus obtained were sealed up and used as collateral for fresh loans, and the process again duplicated and reduplicated. In other instances the loans were made for a definite period, and the money borrowed left as security, the end being served so long as the greenbacks could not be made available to other parties. In this way an amount, variously estimated at six to ten millions, was literally tied up. The result, of course, had been to produce an extreme stringency, and to compel a considerable amount of realizing upon gold, stocks and governments, with a consequent decline in prices. It is commonly reported that some of those powerful interests which are unfavorable to contraction of the currency have endeavored to exaggerate the existing stringency, and increase it into a monetary spasm, that they may claim relief, operate on Congress, and obtain either a further emission of some kind of currency, or, at least, a repeal of the law of 12th of April last, which authorized a gradual contraction, to the extent of four millions of greenbacks a month.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were again large this week, reaching about nine hundred head, and with a limited demand and an over supply, the market was a pretty hard one for drovers, and prices, generally speaking, were a fraction lower than last week. For instance, last week several of the regular dealers retailed above eight cents, while this week, we doubt, if in all, half a dozen cattle brought that figure. As will be seen by reference to the sales, good retailing cattle brought from 7½ to 7¾, and fair to medium cattle sold at from 6 to 6¾. It is estimated that nearly one third of the cattle offered were left over unsold, there being but very few eastern buyers in attendance, and these few bought very sparingly. Several car loads reached the yards on Monday night, having been delayed by an accident on the road, and we understand that several head of cattle were killed, and quite a number more or less injured. Greenwald & Kahn had two car loads pretty badly used up.

SWINE.

The market was fairly active, and with a pretty good supply and a moderately active demand prices, compared with last week, have undergone no material change. We quote in a retail way at 6½ to 7 cts, for good to prime heavy averages—common selling at 6 to 6¼. Cochran sold Emerick & Co. 39 head, averaging 250, at 5,80. Paxton & Co, to Emerick & Co., 43 head, averaging 230, at 6; McPherson to Emerick & Co., 27 head, averaging 285, at 6¼. Stacey to Herchenrother, 37 head, averaging 300, at 6¼. Kerwin & Martin report having retailed 50 head at an average of 6¼; Emerick & co. 300 head at 6 to 6¼—some few extra at 6¾ to 7.

SHEEP.

Market for this class of stock continues very quiet, the demand being very light, but the offerings are limited. Prime to extra fat mutton sheep, such as our best butchers are accustomed to buying, may be quoted at 5 to 6¼, gross, while common and medium are selling all the way from 4 to 5. Miller sold 72 head, averaging 85 lbs, to McGaffick, at 4,15.

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

McPherson sold 16 head of good Washington county steers, averaging 1400, to Kerwin & Martin, at 7½, same to same, 8 head of cows and steers at 6¼. Z. Wolfe retailed 13 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4 to 7—6 left over. Glass & Lafferty retailed 19 head at 3½ to 6¾—94 head left over. Myers & Needy sold 40 head of rough steers to N. Wernz, averaging 1025, at 5¼; also, 19 head to Spotts; 22 head to Vanvoorhis, and retailed 61 head. Verner & Hartman sold Rothchilds & Haas 16 head of good steers, averaging 1250, at 6,85; retailed 29 head at 6,10 to 7. Marks & Trauman sold Cochran 18 head of pretty good steers, averaging 1100, at $65 per head. L. Rothchilds retailed 20 head at 6 to 7½. Kraus & Haas 42 head at 6 to 7½—45 head left over. Merrick & Doud 64 head at 6 to 7¾. Greenwald & Kahn 38 head at 4½ to 7. Gatchell 10 head at 5½ to 6¾. L. Kurtz 17 head at 3½ to 5. Jas. Morgans 17 head at 7½ to 8. Host 14 head at 4 to 6¼. Marks & Trauman 84 head at 6 to 7¾. McAllister & Carr 57 head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Dry Goods quiet, and but few large jobbers are busy in domestics. Prints in fair demand. Merrimack W 20; do D 18; Wamsutta 12½; Hovey's 11½; Lowell 15; Naumkeag 14½. Ginghams steady and in limited request at 17@23, the latter for Lancaster. Brown Sheetings 11½ @21½, the latter for Atlantic A. Bleached Muslin firm and in limited demand at 18@32½, the latter for New York Mills, and 30½ for Wamsutta. Domestic Woolens inactive and depressed. Foreign Goods without movement of importance, and prices fully maintained in anticipation of increased duty.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Flour, dull and heavy. Wheat, no receipts. Corn, steady, mixed at $1,03. Oats, steady at 60@62c. Coffee—Rio, cargoes held at 12@12½c, gold in bond.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 15, 1867.

The produce markets are devoid of any interest, the operations in most of the leading commodities being almost entirely of a retail character, and round lot sales are not of frequent occurrence. For Hogs and the Hog product, there seems to be an increasing demand, while Flour, Grain, Groceries, and many other articles, we might mention, are quiet and dull, though, prices do not vary much from day-to-day.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but steady; we can report 1 car No. 1 Spring at $2,60; and 1 car do at a fraction less. Oats dull but unchanged; regular sales in store, at 52 to 53. There are no established quotations for Barley, and but a limited demand. Corn is quoted at 73 to 75, on track, and 80 to 85, in store. Rye is selling at $1,23 to $1,25 for Ohio and Penna.

FLOUR—Is steady but rather dull the demand being entirely local. We continue to quote in a regular way in store at $11¼ to $12¼ for common to medium Spring Wheat brands; $12¼ to $12¾ for fair to choice Spring Wheat; $13,50 to $14,50 for Winter Wheat; and $16 to $17 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8. Buckwheat is offering at $3¼ to $3½.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is dull and completely glutted, and prices are very irregular. We can report a sale of 2 cars baled at $22, and 2 do prime do at $24.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with a big supply and large receipts, the market is dull with a drooping tendency. We continue to quote at 28 to 32, for fair to prime Roll.

EGGS—There is a slight improvement to note in the demand, but prices are barely maintained—may be quoted at 20 for limed, and 28c to 30 for fresh packed.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is now quoted at $2,75, but little offering. Clover Seed at $8 to $9, and Timothy, $3.

APPLES—In good demand, and the market may be quoted steady at $3,50 to $4,50 per bbl., according to quality. Receipts light.

POTATOES—Continue exceedingly dull, the demand being very much restricted. Small sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at 90c per bush.

MILL FEED—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $1,15 to $1,20 for Shorts; $1,40 to $1,50 for Seconds; $1,90 to $2 for Middlings, and $2,20 to $2,25 for Oil Meal.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 15, 1867.

CRUDE—There was not a single operation in the crude market to-day that we could hear of, and while dullness seems to rule supreme, prices are nominally unchanged. We hear of occasional small sales of Smith's Ferry oil at 7½, bbls returned, and 12½, packages included—Venango oil, on the spot, of good gravity, 8¼ to 9, bbls returned, and 13¼ to 14, packages included—these are about the asking figures. For March, April and May delivery, we hear of offers to sell at 9, but there are very few, if any buyers, at anything over 8.

REFINED—There is rather more inquiry for bonded oil, principally on speculation, and while refiners generally are a little stiffer in their views, prices, as yet, are no better. We can report a sale of 1000 barrels for March delivery, in Philadelphia, at 30¼; 500, for April, at 31; 500, for May, at 32; 500, for June, at 33, and 500, for July, at 34. We are also cognizant of a sale of 3000 bbls, but the parties interested, for reasons best known to themselves, declined giving particulars; also, of an offer to buy five hundred or a thousand barrels, on the spot, at 29¾. Free oil is quiet and dull, the demand being restricted entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the jobbing trade.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Money market showed an increased ease at the close. Gold stronger at $1,35¼, the short interest being very large. Sterling is a fraction firmer, at 9¾@⅞. Governments quiet and steady. Coupons of '81, 1,08@¼; do '62, 1,07¾@⅞; do '64, 1,05¾@⅞; do '65, 1,05¾@⅞; Ten-Forties, 99¾@1,00; Treasuries, 1,04¼@½; Compounds, 1,09½@1,16½. Stocks firmer, Ohio Certificates, 26¾@27¼; Western Union, 46¾@⅞; Central, 106¼@½; Erie, 65⅝@¾; Michigan Southern, 80¾@⅞; Illinois, 120; Pittsburgh, 90¾@91; Toledo, 114@115½; Rock Island, 102¼@½; Northwestern, 43½@¾; do preferred, 80¾; Fort Wayne, 102½. Old United States bonds are in sharp demand, and one German house has ordered over a quarter of a million of dollars. Considerable small lots have been taken for Switzerland. Mining shares are lower; Gregory $14,35; Corydon, $640@690, Smith and Parmlee, $710@715; Gunnell, $160@165; Quartz Hill, $5.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton heavy and a shade lower; sales of 500 bales Middling uplands at 34½c. Flour dull and 10@15c lower; receipts, 6,236 bbls; sales of 4,300 bbls Super State and Western, at $9,40@10,50 for Extra State, $10,50@11,50 for choice, $11,60@12,40 for Extra Western, $10,50@11,90 for choice, $12@13,75 for R. H. O., $11,90@12,50 for common to good, and $12,60@14,15 for Trade Brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky nominal. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; sales of 6,700 bush good No. 2 Milwaukee at $2,33. Rye firm, but inactive. Barley in fair request for export; sales of 62,400 bush Western at 89c; Canada in bond, 91@97c; Free, $1,18@1,18½. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; receipts, 11,250 bush; sales, 25,000 bush; Mixed Western in store, $1,15; afloat, $1,18. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 8,350 bush; sales, 13,000 bush; Western, 63@65c. Groceries dull. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 19½c; Refined in Bond, 27@28c; Hops firm and unchanged. Pork firmer, but quiet; sales of 3,850 barrels at $19,12@19,37 for Old Mess, closing at $19,30, cash; $20,25@20,75 for New Mess, closing at $20,75 for Western, and $16,75@17,12 for Prime; also 3,000 barrels of New Mess, at $20,75@21,25, for sellers' and buyers' option of January, February and March. Beef steady; sales of 230 tierces, at $28,50@30,00 for Prime Mess, and 32,00@34,50 for India Mess. Beef Hams were active; 450 barrels at $28@33. Bacon steady, and in fair demand; sales of 480 boxes, at 10c for Cumberland Cut; 11c for short ribbed, and 11½c for short clear. Dressed Hogs firm; Western 8¾@8¾c. Cut Meats dull and heavy, sales of 240 packages, at 8¼@9½c for shoulders, and 10@12c for Hams. Lard firmer; sales of 1,100 barrels, at 12@13c for Old, and 12¾@13½c for New; also 1,250 barrels, at 13¼c, for sellers' option of February. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Tobacco quiet, at $4,30 for common lugs, and $6,20@6,80 for common leaf. Hemp quiet at $2,60 undressed, and $3,10 for dressed. Flour quiet and firm and in good demand, at $9,00@10¼ for spring and fall superfine, $10¼@11,00¼ for single extra, and $12,00@14,¼ for double extra. Wheat firm, at $2,85@2,90. Choice fall corn, firmer but heavy for want of shipping facilities, quoted at 75@83. Oats unchanged at 61@65. Provisions dull and unchanged; bulk meats packed 8c. shoulders 9¾. Rib sides low, clear sides and bacon clear sides 13¾. Hogs tolerably firm at $5,75@6,33. Whisky firmer at $2,15.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour nominally lower; sales of spring extra, at $11,65@12,50. Wheat quiet and easier; No. 1, at $2,13@2,15, and No. 2, at $1,88@1,95. Corn dull and ½@1c lower; sales of No. 1, at 77½c. Oats steady but quiet; sales of No. 2, at 40@42c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $18,50 asked and $18,25 offered. Live Hogs dull; closed weak; sales at $5,80@6,20. Hogs; Dressed steady and 10c higher; sales at $6,65@7,00, dividing on $6,00.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and steady: Extra State, $11,00; No. 1 Spring, $11,75@12,00. Wheat, nothing doing. Corn in moderate request and firm; sales of 800 bush No. 1 Chicago at $1,00. Oats firm, at 52c for No. 1 in small lots. Barley quiet, at $1,04. Rye quiet. Provisions heavy; Mess Pork quiet, at $20.50. Lard dull at 12½@13c. Dressed Hogs quiet at 8½@9c. Whisky quiet at $2,29.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Flour dull and lower, with sales at $10,50@10,75 for Spring. Wheat unsettled and lower, with sales of No. 1 at $2,14, and No. 2 at $1,94@1,96. Corn dull at 62½c for new. Oats dull with sales of No. 2 at 44c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, sales at 18c. Live hogs firm with sales at $6@6,15. Dressed hogs firm, with sales at $6,75@7.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Flour dull and hardly anything done; superfine $9,25@9,75 for spring; $9,75@10,25 for winter. Whiskey dull and unchanged. Hogs steady, at $7,00@7,60 net; receipts, 5,300. Mess Pork, $20,00@20,50. Lard held at 12½c. Green Meats in good demand. Bulk Meats firm. Gold, 133¾. Money scarce; demand pressing.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—Sales 46 hhds tobacco at $2,18@2,23. Superfine Flour, $10,00. Prime old Wheat, $2,80. Corn, shelled, 67c; bulk corn, ear, 60. Bulk Oats, 61c. Cotton, 30@31c. Hogs nominal. Mess Pork, $20.50. Lard, tierces, 12¼. Whisky nominal. Hay, baled, $20. Rio Coffee, 23¼@26.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Flour dull; Northwest, $12,00@13,50. Wheat dull; red, $2,65@3,15, and white, $3,20@3,40. Rye, $1,35@1,40. Corn steady; yellow, $1,00@1,03. Oats steady, at 59@60. Contraband Whisky, $1,00@1,50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MASTER PLASTERERS
Will hold a meeting on
Thursday, January 17th, 1867,
AT TAMMANY HALL, No. 164 Ohio street, Allegheny City.
By request of MANY PLASTERERS.
ja15:r61

$25,000 TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGES,
In sums of $500 and upwards.
Real Estate bought and sold
GEORGE M. PETTY,
je29 Real Estate Agent, No. 13 St. Clair St.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of
ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,
And BATTING. mv15:a20

PIANOS! PIANOS!!—An entire new stock of KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which are now considered the best made; also HAINES BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS. Price from $300 upward. Persons in want of a first class Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de21 No. 43 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.
MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,
Only Manufacturers in the West of
HEAVY CORDAGE,
Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.
HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.
Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,
HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.
CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.
Warehouse, 114 and 115 Water Street, Near Monongahela House.
de11:p48

RIVER NEWS.

The river very suddenly and unexpectedly commenced to rise at this point on Monday night, and it continued to swell all day yesterday, and was still rising slowly last evening, with scant nine feet in the channel. The rise is out of the Monongahela, the Allegheny being frozen up tight, and fast with no indications of a break up. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the Monongahela had rised sixteen feet at Brownsville, and that the ice had broke loose, and gorged again at different places. The weather has again turned quite cold, and it doubtless froze pretty sharply last night.

The rise in the river produced a more cheerful appearance at the landing yesterday, and hopes of an early and permanent resumption of navigation are entertained. Of this, however, there is no certainty, as we usually have cold freezing weather in January and February.

The Leonidas, Capt. A. R. McGowan, will leave for New Orleans to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this fact in mind. The clerk, Mr. Fisher, is a very clever officer. The Kate Robinson, Captain Root. Robinson, is steadily filling up for the same point, and will be the next boat out.

The Glendale, Capt. John. H Hare, with Captain James Mellon, in the office, will at once commence loading in earnest for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. The Kate Putnam, Capt. Lightner, with Mr. J. D. Young, in the office, is also up for the same point.

We hear it stated that Captain Andy Bears is about taking charge of the office of the Kate Robinson, her former clerk, Mr. John Wherry, having retired from the river and gone into the commission business in St. Louis. Captain Bears has been out of the steamboat business for several years past.

The new steamer Dubuque now in process of construction under the superintendence of Capt. R. C. Gray for the Northern Line Packet Company, of St. Louis, will soon be completed. The following are her dimensions:

Length, 235 feet, beam, 36 feet, hold, 5½ feet. There will be four boilers of 38 inch diameter, 26 feet long, with double flues. The cylinders are twenty inches, with seven feet stroke, while the dimensions of the wheels are twenty-six feet, and ten feet buckets.

The Dubuque will be finished and furnished in the most superior manner with all the modern improvements. In point of durability, speed, and lightness of draft will not be excelled by any boat on the Mississippi. She is owned and controlled by the Northern Line Packet Co., and will ply between St. Louis and St. Paul.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday: The Clifton and Westmoreland arrived at the wharf yesterday about one hour apart. They have been in company since leaving Evansville. They left Louisville Saturday morning about 5 o'clock, the Clifton making Rising Sun at night, where she laid up till yesterday morning. The Westmoreland put up near Patriot. The former has on board 1,502 bales of cotton; the latter has principally sugar and molasses, 30 hhds and 215 barrels of which are for Pittsburgh. These gallant steamers are none the worse for their fight through the ice at Louisville.

We clip the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday, last:

One of the principal reasons assigned by the Board of Supervising Inspectors for issuing the order compelling steamers to have "locked" valves, was that there were instances where reckless engineers had loaded the regular safety-valves with more weight than was allowed by law. Now, if such were the case, we think the danger could have been more effectually guarded against by simply ordering a "tell-tale" steam guage to be placed in a conspicious position in the cabin. The "tell-tale," in addition to the usual finger pointing the amount of steam that is being used, has another finger, which never moves backward except by the case being opened and turned back by hand. It will at once be seen that, with this guage locked by the local Inspector, and the key retained, should the engineer, at any time carry more steam than allowed, he would at all times have the evidence exposed to full view, and upon a return to the port of departure, and a visit from the Inspector, would at once be met by the punishment prescribed by law. The Mary E. Forsyth, on her way to this city, from Cairo, picked up a snag, which broke three or four of the stationary fenders, and tore off a portion of the boiler deck. It also entered the cabin bulkhead, and "gutted" the bar. The Memphis Packet Company has purchased the hull of the Magnolia, and is fitting her up in the style of the Leviathan, and will use it as a wharf-boat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., January 15.—32 bales wool, Seal & Grundy; 1 car bulk meat, J H Parker; 2 do do, F Sellers & co; 200 bbls flour, E H Myers & co; 100 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 300 do do, owner; 10 bbls apples, John Herbert; 15 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & co; 10 do do, Myers & co; 1 car hay, Campbell & & Brown; 2 do do, 69 sacks oats, 15 corn, Blair & Woods; 1 car blooms, John Moorhead; 2 do hay, H Reis; 1 do scrap iron, D Crawford; 3 do metal, Nimick & co; 75 bbls phosphate, W P Smith; 20 doz brooms, Smith, Johnston & co; 34 bxs glassware, Geo Young; 64 bbls apples, 2 bbls onions, 1 do beans, H Rea jr; 1 car millfeed, Culp & Shepard; 1 car barley, Garrard & co; 1 car wheat, Wm Bingham; 1 car apples, 24 dressed hogs, L H Voigt & co; 1 car hams, E H Myers & co, 9 dressed hogs, Keil & Ritchart, 30 broom handles, McElroy & co, 1 bbl butter, J H Lippincott; 2 cars hay, D N Courtney.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., January 15—1 car corn, W J Meck; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 10 tcs, 10 hhds hams, Jas H Parker; 5 pkgs liquor, J Willmyer; 10 bxs tobacco, Little, Baird & Patton; 5 bbls beef, 39 tres lard, Jas Lippincott; 2 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 12 bxs soap and candles, Isaac Beeson; 1 car staves, C C Smith; 13 pkgs tobacco, John Greer & co; 14 sks oats, Jas Glenn; 15 sks do, Meanor, Harper & Hood; 25 bbls apples, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 18 sks barley, Sturgeon & Bro; 25 sks oats, R A Schanable; 1 car corn, S L McHenry; 70 bbls, 10 sks flour, 10 bbls hominy, Wm Cooper & co; 1 car corn, D N Courtney; 1 do staves, Thos Merkle; 32 bbls apples, A S Bennyhill; 10 do do, R Duncan, 2 bbls butter, Petitt & Newlin; 10 sks cornmeal, 10 do oats, Sturgeon & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—January 15.—1 car lumber, John Grazier; 10 do iron ore, W H Shoenberger & Blair; 15 bbls tobacco, Arbuckles & co; 2 bxs scales, Forsyth, Taylor & co; 11 do do, Fairbanks, Morse & co; 1 car lumber, Kelly & co; 1 car do, Millinger & Bidwell; 1 car baled hay, A J Hazap; 176 sks corn, 32 do oats; 2 do dry apples, W D Patterson, 1 car kegs, J J Bender; 15 sks rye, James Glenn; 9 sacks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bdl copper, Park, McCurdy & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 15—1 car lumber, John Nanz; 1 do millfeed, Gilmore, Simpson & co; 1 do oats, 1 do wheat, Kennedy & Lothrop; 106 bales hay, Greenwald & Kahn; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 10 bbls hominy, R P Getty; 2 bales hemp, John F Locker.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.
The fine passenger steamer
LEONIDAS .... Capt A. R. McGOWAN.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY at 4 p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
de31 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The splendid steamer
KATE ROBINSON .... Capt. R. M. ROBINSON.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES BARNES, JAMES COLLINS, } Agents.
ja16

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer
MAGGIE HAYS .... Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON.
Is now receiving freight for the above points, and will leave on the OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, CHAS. BARNES, } Agents.
ja7:r40

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid steamer
GLENDALE .... Capt. JOHN H. HARE.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on or about the 13th or 14th inst.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ja5 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

F. MUSSMANN,
Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.

ALDERMAN.—JAS. L. SUTHERLAND, CORNER OF DIAMOND STREET AND CHERRY ALLEY.—Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., drawn neatly, accurately and in legal form. I will be assisted by GEO. WATSON, Jr., Esq., for many years the principal conveyancer in the late law firm of SHALER & STANTON, who will also attend to the examination of Titles. Depositions taken rapidly, accurately and neatly. Business promptly attended to. ja1:r1d&T

WETTACH & MEASON,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of
OAK LEATHER BELTING,
No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Also full assortment of Belting at G. H. ANDERSON'S, No. 189 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. O. CLARK, Supt. of Works.
de17

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS about the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. Also Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.
de4 JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron
Bridge Iron;
Angle and T Iron;
Guard Iron;
Coal Screen Iron;
T Rails, 16 & 20 lbs. to the yard;
Tram Rails punched and counter sunk
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets
Cut Nails and Spikes;
Ship and Boat Spikes;
Railroad Spikes;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles;
Street Car Wheels and Axles;
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles;
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting;
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods;
Mower and Reaper Bars.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,
120 Water and 158 Front Sts.
BRANCH HOUSE,
Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River St.,
Jel:c15 CHICAGO, ILL.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. se14:169

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT
SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
Cast Spring Steel,
Cast and German Plow Steel,
PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.
SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, CROW-BARS, &c., &c.
Warehouse, 83 Water St., Pittsr'gh,
se18:k4

KEYSTONE IRON WORKS.
HUTCHISON, GLASS & CO.,
Manufacturers of the different sizes of
Round, Square, Flat and Horse-Shoe Bar Iron,
Hoop and Band Iron,
Boiler-Plate, Tank and Salt-Pan Iron,
Sheet Iron, &c., &c., &c.
Works, PITT TOWNSHIP, on Monongahela river. Office and Warehouse:
No. 146 Water St.
oc4:141

VESUVIUS
IRON AND NAIL WORKS.
LEWIS, BAILEY, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, BOILER, SHEET AND TANK IRON
NAILS AND NAIL RODS.
Warehouse, 73 Water & 90 Front st,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se24:k5

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, 12 and 16 lbs. to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same, FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. au23:14

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.
ALSO,
Copying Presses,
Warehouse Trucks,
Baggage Barrows,
Sugar Mills, &c.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
se25:k58 32 MARKET STREET.

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEAVY ORDNANCE,
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS. Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS. REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.
Having disposed of our old patterns, we are prepared, with NEW AND IMPROVED patterns, constructed under the supervision of Mr. ERNEST, to furnish NAIL MACHINES at short notice. no6:n

ROSEDALE STOVE WORKS.
L. PETERSON, Jr., & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Cooking and Heating Stoves, HOLLOW WARE, &c.,
All the very LATEST PATTERNS and STYLES.
Warehouse, 197 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WORKS, MANCHESTER. au31:168

A. BRADLEY ... W. VANKIRK ... J. S. BRADLEY
ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street. ja12:r39

JOS. P. HAIGH ... WM. MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT IRON FORGES, PITTSBURGH, PA., manufacture all classes of Forgings, Steamboat via: Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Levers, Pitman Jaws and Wrists; also, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and all shape work. The undersigned having been for many years engaged in the business are prepared to furnish all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
jy11:f64 JOS. P. HAIGH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

UNION IRON MILLS,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
A CONSOLIDATION OF THE "IRON CITY FORGE" AND "CYCLOPS IRON CO."
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND FORGINGS,
Special attention given to the manufacture of
Hammered and Rolled Locomotive and Car Axles,
KLOMAN BRAND,
RAILROAD CHAIRS, SPLICE BARS, BRIDGE IRON BOLTS, &c.;
LINKS AND BOLTS, I BEAMS, GIRDER IRON
OCTAGONAL HOLLOW WROUGHT IRON POSTS; T AND ANKLE IRON, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
95 Water and 126 First Streets;
OFFICE:
AT THE WORKS, NINTH WARD, PITTSB'GH.
oc15-127

ATLAS WORKS,
MORTON STREET,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS N. MILLER, President.
These Works are among the largest and most complete establishment in the West, and are now prepared to furnish
Engines of Every Description,
Boilers, Oil Tanks,
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings,
Rolling Mill Castings,
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings,
General Castings.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
no9:n68

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORK
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for
Reaping and Mowing Machines.
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast & Common Plough & Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two doors above the Monongahela House.
se27:dy

HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.
Are now receiving large additions to our stock which is offered to Dealers at
EASTERN PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
se25:k72

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh. se21:k34

GEO. KEITER ... W. D. BEELER ... J. F. HOLLMAN
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.
REITER & CO.
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES CROW BARS, &c.
Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs) Pittsburgh, Pa. 1y21

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First street opposite ...

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Have in store and receiving, a full assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Which they offer at
EASTERN PRICES
AND TO WHICH
The Attention of Dealers is Invited.
C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
de10

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
SILVER PLATED WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,
AT
S. M. ORR'S,
37 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to. de18:TT

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,
CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.
no29:1088

CAUSTIC SODA,
Both American and English,
FINE WHITE BRANDS,
For Oil Refining Purposes,
Constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JAMES HERVEY DOBBS,
246 Pearl Street, N. Y.
de4:r23

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
Iron Broker,
124 First Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. ja14:r63

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.
FOR PARLORS—French Designs, with Gold Borders.
FOR LIBRARIES—Pompeian Patterns on Orange ground.
FOR HALLS—New Greek Patterns on Red Clay ground.
FOR CHAMBERS—Lace and Muslin Pattern over dark grounds.
For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
se18 87 Wood street.

FLOUR! FLOUR! CORN MEAL!
Fancy Brands of St. Louis Flour;
Choice Brands of Winter Wheat Flour;
Good do do do do
Bakers' Flours, good to choice brands;
Rye Flour;
Buckwheat Flour;
White Corn Meal, kiln dried;
Yellow do do
At the old stand, 172 and 174 Wood street.
de15 SCHOMAKER & LANG.

THE CELEBRATED STEEL TOOTH HAY RAKES, "Prairie Bird" and "Meadow Lark" are manufactured only at the DUQUESNE WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
Hay Forks, spring and Plain Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Trucks of every style, made of the best material, at short notice, and warranted.
1a19 COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on Carson street, Brownstown, where they can hereafter be found. Postoffice Address 836, Pittsburgh.
oc2:116 DUNCAN & WILLIAMS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—10 bls. fresh Havana Oranges, 20 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
1a14 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Kitchens, in great variety, at No. 107 Market st.
oc27 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

JOHN SHIPTON ... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja22:r56

JOHN FLOYD ... WM. FLOYD
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale GROCERS, No. 173 Wood and 228 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap26:1yd

WM. J. STEEL ... ED. T. STEEL.
WM. J. STEEL & BRO., late FLEMING & STEEL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, receive and sell Flour, Corn Meal, Oats and Corn, Beans, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Green and Dry Fruits, Potatoes, Lime, Salt, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to and Grass Seed, Feathers, Oil Barrels, Hoop Poles, the sale of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, No. 136 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. je14:r21

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8:n55

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 80 Water street and 86 Front street, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

ROBERT DALZELL ... A. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:1y

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

JOHN I. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE ... WM. H. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

GEORGE S. HEAD ... GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers Commission Merchants and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street Pittsburgh.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

WM. P. BECK ... THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c. Produce, Flour Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
(Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION)
67 Fourth Street,
Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
This Institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
Board of Managers:
PRESIDENT:
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
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G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, E. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
SOLICITOR—D. W. & A. S. BELL. my20:b40

BANKING HOUSE.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
U. S. Securities,
Including U. S. Sixes of 1881; do. do. 5-20s; do. Fives of 10-40s; do. Certificates of Indebtedness, Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18

CHAS. B. BARR ... HER. TH. KNAKE ... W. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
And Musical Goods generally.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17:o25

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS
Carbon Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,
Lamp Trimmings, &c.
Also WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 64 Market Street;
de20:a79:d&wT PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. J. LANCE,
SILK AND WOOLEN
DYER AND SCOURER,
ALSO,
Chintz Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned & Reglazed without unpacking.
Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
my19:a72 PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. C. ALGEO,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,
SILVER WARE,
AND
French Clocks, &c.
Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.
No. 22 Fifth Street.
se8:159TT

CHARCOAL
WANTED—TO CONTRACT for the delivery of from
75 TO 100,000 BUSHELS CHARCOAL,
During the coming season. Delivery to commence 1st to 15th April next. Apply to or address
MOORHEAD & CO.,
99 Water Street.
de27:q61dwF

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JAMES T. SAMPLE
HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN DRUG HOUSE ON COR. FEDERAL AND ROBINSON STS., ALLEGHENY,
Will keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of
DRUGS,
And which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the two cities.
Prescriptions carefully prepared by a first-class druggist.
All kinds of PERFUMERY and FANCY SOAPS on hand. oc30

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.
FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oc31:n160

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.
a1:r3

ROOFING MATERIALS.
Cement, Pitch, Felt Paraffine Varnish and Black Paint,
Manufactured and sold as cheap as any other house in the country, by PAGE BROS. & CO., ... Smith Wharf, Baltimore.

20 CASKS MADDER, Dutch, rec'd and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 57 Wood street

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES E. STRICKLER ... C. H. MORLEDGE.
IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,
Near Pennsylvania Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD,
Warranted when our name is on the Article.
FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.
COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.
We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market price. Aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.
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f1e5:e40

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL SCOTT, deceased. No. 47, December Term, 1866.
And now, to wit: December 15th, 1866, the Court appoint W. B. RODGERS, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrators.
BY THE COURT.
Attest: A. HILANDS, Clerk.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1867, at 2 P. M., at which time and place they can attend.
W. B. RODGERS,
de19:q14:W Auditor.

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